FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTS ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

CTK Report

LD301139 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow (CETEKA correspondent) -- Wider cooperation of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Ecomonic Assistance (CMEA) in rational utilization of fuels, energy, and raw material resources, and in improved food supplies to the market was on the agenda of the 106th session of the CMEA Executive Committee which ended here today.

The committee noted that the CMEA countries achieved further increases in national incomes, and industrial and agricultural production, and approved a range of topics to be discussed on a multilateral basis in connection with the coordination of national economic plans for the next five-year plan, particularly in the spheres of fuels and energy, electrical engineering, metallurgy, engineering, electronics, chemical industry, and transport.

Also on the agenda was the implementation of the agreement on multilateral cooperation in the production of industrial robots and their introduction in the national economies. A concept of development of robotics and design unification was approved.

The session was attended by deputy premiers of the member states who are representatives of the Executive Committee of the CMEA community.

TANJUG Report

LD301853 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1724 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, Jun 30 (TANJUG) -- The COMECON's Executive Committee of deputy premiers of its member countries ended its three-day session here today (Thursday). Miko Pejovske, a member of the Federal Government and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the COMECON, took part in the discussion of some items on the agenda.

Rationalization of energy, energy sources, and other raw materials as well as ways for coordination of economic plans of the national economies of the COMECON member countries in the forthcoming five-year period were in the centre of attention at the session, it was officially announced.

Division of labour and specialization in the production of industrial robots were also discussed.

WARSAW PACT 'VASSAL COUNTRIES' MEET IN MOSCOW

AU291035 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that a summit of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty member countries is being held in Moscow. The leaders of the revisionist parties and heads of governments of the East European countries, members of this pact, arrived in the Soviet capital to participate in this meeting. Meanwhile, the news agencies underline the fact that the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries take also part in the summit. They point out that the military problems will be at the center of the talks. The reports stress that the summit is expected to examine the measures, that Moscow and the pact manipulated by it, will adopt in the context of the armament race of nuclear missiles between the two superpowers in Europe. Last month the Soviet Union threatened that it may deploy a new system of missiles in the territory of the vassal countries. The Soviet defence minister Ustinov used the same (?language) on the eve of the Warsaw Treaty summit.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION MEETS, LAWS PASSED

AU300820 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jun 83

["The 3rd Session of the 10th Legislature of People's Assembly Successfully Wound Up Its Proceedings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 30 (ATA) -- The 3rd Session of the 10th Legislature of People's Assembly continued its proceedings yesterday.

The deputies and those invited burst into ardent applause when the president of the presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Girjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government entered the hall.

During the sitting before noon, interventions on the report of the Presidium of the People's Assembly "further strengthening of socialist juridical order and the tasks of the state organs", submitted by the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, were made.

After the interventions, the assembly adopted the decision "For Further Strengthening of Socialist Juridical Order and the Tasks of the State Organs".

The afternoon sitting examined the 2nd, 3rd and 4th items on the agenda.

In the name of the Council of Ministers, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, presented the draft-laws "On some amendments in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania", "On the Investigator's Office of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," and "On some amendments in the Code of the Penal Procedure of the PSR of Albania".

The Council of Ministers, he stressed, according to the orientations of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha, presents these draft-laws to be examined and approved in this session of the People's Assembly. According to them, the Investigator's Office is set up and acts as an organ under the direct control of the People's Assembly. It is led in its activity by the policy of the Party of Labour of Albania, it is based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology and acts being based on the Constitution and the laws of our socialist state.

As a result of this reorganisation, Comrade Manush Myftiu said further on, the Investigator's Office is separated from the administration and from the direction by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is conceived and built as an organ of the people's justice. In its work and activity it will be independent from the organs of the state administration as well as from the other organs of law. This, he pointed out, is a correct measure of a great and principled importance, which will further strengthen the class spirit and proletarian partisanship of the Investigator's Office, will guarantee better the strict implementation of the socialist legislation.

In conclusion, Comrade Manush Myftiu, expressing the conviction that the reorganising of the investigator's office according to the above-mentioned draft-laws will further perfect the work of our organs of law and will consolidate the political system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, invited the deputies to approve it unanimously.

Then, the head of the Permanent Juridical Commission of the People's Assembly, the deputy Enver Halili, in the name of this commission, presented the report on these three draft-laws. Among others, he stressed that the reorganization of the Investigator's Office and its separation from the Ministry of Home Affairs is a measure of great principled importance, which proves once more of the special care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha to further promote the popular character and the revolutionary spirit of our investigating organs, to increase the objectivity in investigating the penal acts, to strengthen the socialist legislation in the whole investigating activity and to put it on more scientific and sounder basis in accordance with the great revolutionary transformations made in our country.

The deputies unanimously approved in principle each article and in general the law "On some changes in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania", the law "On the Investigator's Office of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania", and the law "On some changes in the Code of the Penal Procedure of the PSRA".

On the fifth and sixth item of the agenda, the floor was taken by the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi. In the name of the Council of Ministers he presented the draft-law "On the compilation, adoption and carrying into effect of the unique and general State Plan of the Development of Economy and Culture of the PSRA" and the draft-law "On the compilation and carrying into effect of the state budget". The draft-law on the unique state plan, he said among others, aims at sanctioning the fundamental issues of the planned organisation and management of the economy and culture in our socialist state. This draft-law is based on the Marxist-Leninist theory, the line and the economic policy of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the unique and general state plan, which is worked out on the basis of the demands and the objective economic laws of socialism.

The deputies unanimously adopted in principle each article and in general the law "On the compilation, adoption and carrying into effect of the unique and general State Plan for the Development of Economy and Culture of the PSRA" and the law "On the compilation and carrying into effect of the state budget".

With regard to the 7th item of the agenda "The appointment of the head of the General Investigator's Office and his deputies", the floor was taken by the deputy of the Diber District, Rahman Hanku, who, in the name of a group of deputies of the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster and Diber, proposed Gemal Lame as head of the General Investigator's Office and Thoma Tutulani and Ferit Sula as deputies. The proposals were unanimously approved.

Then the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, presented the report on the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly which was approved by the deputies.

The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska, held the closing speech.

The 3rd Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly, which was held in an atmosphere of the unbreakable unity round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, of the unshakable determination to further steel our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to carry forward the victories achieved in all the fields of the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland, successfully wound up its proceedings.

Rita Marko Report

AU291040 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 29 Jun 83

["The Further Consolidation of the Socialist Juridical Order and the Tasks of the State Organs -- From the Report of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Submitted by Comrade Rita Marko, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA) The question of the further consolidation of the socialist juridical order we are examining in theis session of the People's Assembly, said Comrade Rita Marko among others, has to do directly with the translation into life of the great tasks set by the 8th congress of the party, with the uninterrupted development and progress of our socialist society.

Over these 39 years under the people's power, under the leadership of the party, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, relying on our revolutionary practice, our socialist juridical order was created as part and parcel of the state structure. Particularly the adoption of the new Constitution, codes and the other main legislation over the last years is a victory of great principled and practical importance. This legislation is not borrowed from the foreign legislations, it is not an articial creation of juridical norms outside our reality conditions and needs. On the contrary, it strictly reflects the socialist social relations existing in our country and the revolutionary experience of our socialist constuction.

The elaboration of this socialist legislation constitutes another contribution of our party to the development and enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the role of the state and the juridiction in the socialist society, on the setting up, functioning, protection and consolidation of the socialist order, the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Such principle of vital importance which are sanctioned in the Constitution, such as the prohibition of the establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops in the territory of the PSR of Albania, the prohibition of granting of concessions to, the creation of foreign economic and financial companies or ones formed jointly with bourgeois and revisionist capitalist monopolies and states, as well as obtaining credits from them etc, guarantee and consolidate the economic and political independence of the country, serve the defence of our socialist homeland.

From its very essence, from the ideological, political and social content of our laws, our juridical order is a vivid expression of the genuine socialist democracy and humanism. It guarantees the widest and the most efficient possible participation of the masses in governing the country, in running the work of the state and society, their control over the activity of the state organs and economic organisations, guarantees freedoms and democratic rights, all the possibilities to the working people and citizens to develop all-sidedly their abilities, inclinations and personality, guarantees all the conditions so that they feel themselves masters of their proletarian state. The example of our country testifies to the great Marxist-Leninist truth that only in the socialist society, only in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat exists real democracy for the working people, for the majority. It proves that only in such a society and such a state, humanism, the care for the man of work thoroughly pervades all the social relations and that all the prospects of development are open for the working people.

Further on Comrade Rita Marko dwelt on some problems of the socialist juridical order in the economic field.

In our socialist society, where the whole development of the economic life is organised and directed in a planned and centralised way on the part of the state, with the direct participation of the broad working masses, the juridical order, he stressed, has a particularly active and important role in the economic domain. Our legislation in this field has in its foundation the socialist principle of renumeration according to the work and as a basic criterion the work, its quality and quantity. It reflects the directives of the party that have constantly increased social production and the well-being of the working people, have further narrowed the differentations, not allowing privileges, great disparities in the income and the mode of living, things which have led to the gradual narrowing of the sphere of action of the features of the bourgeois legislation in every field.

Our juridical order, Comrade Rita Marko continued, legalizes and protects the ceaseless consolidation, development and strengthening of the Socialist property, which is the corner stone of our social-economic order.

This is attained due to the leading role of the party and its correct policy for the construction and functioning of our revolutionary administration new as for its content and form, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of democratic centralism, on the participation of the labouring masses in running the state affairs, socialist legislation, etc.

Implementing the orientations of the party that "laws are made by the people", broad working masses have been activated in preparing and discussing important draft-laws, as one of the forms of participation in governing the country, and manifestations of technocracy and bureaucracy have been done away with.

Further on Comrade Rita Marko spoke of the indispensability of further strengthening the control of the Council of Ministers on the acts and actions of the ministries and executive committees of the people's councils, the control of the people's councils on the acts and actions of their executive committees as well as on the control of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the acts of the local and central organs, the direct worker-peasant control and the control of the other working masses over the whole work of our state administration.

In our administration the relations between the representative organs elected by the people and the organs of the state administration have been established on the basis of the principle of socialist legislation. The rendering of account by the executive organs before the representative organs is a great principled problem, which has to do with the grasping of the Marxist-Leninist principle of the unity of power, the leading and controlling role of the organs of state power, as a direct expression of the will of the people in power, of the teachings of the party that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the administration, but first of all, the state power of the working class led by the party.

The Council of Ministers has regularly rendered account before the People's Assembly on the fulfillment of the planned tasks and the state budget, on the implementation of the laws, on the carrying out of the services to the people and on other important problems. Likewise, the rendering of account by the executive committees before the people's councils has been improved from year to year.

The rights and duties of citizens in Socialist Albania, which are based on the principle of equality, are constantly developed and enriched. Our juridical order guarantees to the national minorities equality, the right to preserve and develop their people's culture and traditions, to use their mother tongue and to learn it at school, the equal development in all the fields of social life, with the other citizens. The creation of limitations, discrimination or any other inequality for the national minorities is not allowed in Socialist Albania, it is even punished by law. Quite the opposite occurs in different bourgeois and revisionist countries, where the policy of national oppression is being implemented.

A clear example of this bourgeois-revisionist policy is the savage persecution, humiliation discrimination by the Yugoslav revisionists and the Great-Serb chauvinists against the Albanian population in Kosovo and other territories in Yugoslavia who are denied of the national rights, belonging to it according to the Yugoslav Constitution itself, and of its national historic and cultural traditions.

The right to work holds a prominent place amongh the rights and democratic freedoms of our citizens. Unemployment, emigration and poverty have been eliminated once and for all in Socialist Albania. By developing the socialist economy in a planned way, by perfecting its multi-branched structure etc, new fronts of work are constrantly created, in compliance with the tasks set by the entire construction of socialist society. This has made possible that 40,000 new forces employed every year in Albania.

Great progress has been made by also with regard to the working conditions, hygiene, and the protection of environment from pollution.

Comrade Rita Marko pointed out that the development of legislation, which reflects the policy of the party in every stage of the country's development, and developments of social socialist relations assume a special importance for the further perfection of our socialist juridical order.

In conclusion Comrade Rita Marko said:

Our people has scored great and numerous successes in all the fields of socialist transformation of the society, in the economic political, cultural and educational fields. New and more brilliant prospects are opened before us. All these successes have been attained due to the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, our socialist social system, the correct road the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head lead us to. Guarantee to the realisation of the tasks and successes is our socialist juridical order, for the further strengthening of which we are discussing in this session, where important decisions will be adopted. Let us improve this juridical order ever more. Let us transform it into a powerful weapon to smash any enemy or wrong-doers and to organise and moblilze ever better the broad masses of the people in realising the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan, in the non-stop progress of the society on the road of socialism and communism.

Yugoslav,Greek Ties Noted

AU301121 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 30 Jun 83

["From the Interventions by the Deputies" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 30 (ATA) -- Interventions on the report of the Presidium of the People's Assembly "Further Strengthening of the Socialist Juridical Order and the Tasks of the State Organs" were read out during the sittings of the second day of the proceedings of the People's Assembly.

Among the speakers during yesterday sittings, the floor was also taken by the deputy Hekuran Isai [minister of interal affairs], who, speaking in his intervention of the unity between policy and legislation, between the state and the right, between the proletarian democracy and our revolutionary legislation, pointed out that our state defends the victories of the people's revolution and of the socialist construction, defends the freedom, the national independence and the territorital integrity of the country.

The Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, he said, created a juridical order, which defends the interests of the working people, but we must not forget that after it is created, the juridical order becomes an impregnable barrier in the defence of the policy which created it, on our occasion, of the Marxist-Leninist policy.

All the external and internal enemies have broken their neck one after another against this barrier. The whole chain of the hostile groups with the multi-agent Mehmet Shehu as the main link of the chain have been unable to change the line of the party, the policy of the party. In the conditions of a party, as our party is in the conditions of a steel-like party-people unity, the enemies have found and will find it difficult to work overtly to damage our socialist order.

Our enemies are aware of this force. That is why the hostile groups at us have always had a plotting, conspirative and spying character. The multi-agent Mehmet Shehu with his gang, Kadri Hazbiu etc., irrespective of their plotting, conspirative efforts over more than 40 years, did never take our party by surprise to carry out a coup d'etat or a quick overthrow, with the intention of transforming the country into a bourgeois system, according to the program Mehmet Shehu had worked out and which was found in the safe after the suicide. Today, as we are discussing on the further strengthening of our socialist legislation, Comrade Hekuram Isai pointed out further on, we cannot be indifferent to the grave situation that exists in the capitalist-revisionist countries with regard to these problems.

The chauvinist terror, the genocide that the Yugoslav authorities exercise against the Albanian population of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro is typical.

For what justice do the heralds of the Titoite self-administration speak of, when the Albanians there are persecuted because they demand the implementation of the juridical rights included in the Constitution of the Yugoslav Federation?

What equality before law is that when for the same offence, of the same nature, and of the same dimension, for example, for "national excesses", as they are called in Belgrade, an Albanian is sentenced with 15 years imprisonment, a Croation with 15 days and a Serb is acclaimed an academician?

What equality before law is that when an Albanian who demands that the status of the region of Kosovo be raised to that of a republic, is sentenced with 10 years imprisonment, whereas a serb who demands that this status is completely eliminated, is proclaimed a national hero?

What unity-fraternity is that when out of 100 Albanians in Kosovo only 11 are employed, out of 100 Slovenes is Slovenia 41 are employed and the average as a federation is 27, that is, 3 times higher than in Kosovo?

What juridical protection is that, when under the anti-juridical pretext of the "differentiation" the Albanian citizens are sentenced not only because they have demanded that Kosovo be proclaimed a republic in the context of the federation but they are sentenced even when they keep silent?

What juridical justice is that which forces thousands of Albanians leave their lands in Yugoslavia? When this emigration takes place the Serb chauvinists are satisfied at Nero when he set fire to Rome. When even a Serb alone departs from the Albanian lands the Belgrade chiefs accuse the Albanians of damaging the "unity-fraternity" and, for this, they put them into prisons and massacre them.

It is precisely this policy which has led to the situation that exists today in Kosovo and the whole of Yugoslavia.

What do the facts show? The facts show that the situation can not be improved through violence and arbitrariness. What do the facts show? They show that tranquility in Kosovo and other lands inhabited by the Albanians, as the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have stressed, as Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out again during his visits to the north-eastern areas, can not be established by increasing the punitive units but by creating an atmosphere where the Albanians feel themselves equal with the others.

He said in conclusion: The line of our party organised in our socialist juridical order has made possible for us not to have many things that the world has. What do not we have? Taxes, unemployment, high house rents, drug addicts, price rises, inflation, debts, credits, prostitution, foreign military bases, etc. We wish that other peoples had not these things. Due to the correct and principled policy we have our Marxist-Leninist party at the head, our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our strong socialist economy, the Army and, the armed people, the complete political and economic independence, the health service free of charge, the education free of charge, our entire happy, joyous and peaceful life. We wish that other peoples have these, too.

The organs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, too, will work with all their forces to defend our juridical order and our socialist legislation.

The deputy of the District of Gjirokaster and vice-chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Vitori Curri, said in her intervention among others:

As a representative of the Greek national minority, I want first of all to express the boundless love and gratitude of the Dropulli inhabitants and all the minority in Albania for the party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

What should we have been without the party and Comrade Enver? Despicable people, oppressed and exploited, in this way were we treated by the anti-people regimes.

The about 42 year period since the founding of the party has brought us one thousand blessings and we have an unshakeable faith in the line of the party, a faith which has resisted the storms, all the efforts of the international and external reaction, old and new, a faith which will never lessen. The party led the common struggle in the same trench with the fraternal Albanian people with whom we are linked due to the many common sufferings we experienced in centuries and in a long struggle against the same occupier and the exploiting classes.

Further on, she pointed out the participation of the Greek minority in the antifascist national liberation war side by side with the Albanian brothers and the contribution of the Greek minority to this war. In her intervention comrade Vitori Curri stressed that since on November 28, 1944, in the speech on occasion of the day of independence and the entry of the democratic government in Tirana, Comrade Enver Hoxha stated openly: "Our liberation movement has given equal rights with those of the Albanian people to the Greek minority in Albania. The democratic Government of Albania will guarantee freedom and democratic national rights to the Greek minority in our country..."

The small Greek minority, she said, fought together with the Albanian people, and enjoy and live the happy life together. Our party never separates the word from the deed. These are sanctioned in the provisions of the Constitution of our People's Socialist Republic, became laws, they are an expression of a whole consistent Marxist-Leninist line of our party. The care we feel every day accompanies us step by step.

We too, the Greek minority, are resolutely side by side the Albanian people that support the just struggle of the Albanian brothers in Kosovo and other Albanian territories in Yugoslavia, who are fighting against the Great-Serb chauvinism for their militant-national language, culture, traditions and customs. We are surprised by the fact that this big Albanian region is not given even the minimum rights allegedly guaranteed by the Yugoslav Constitution? The minority in Albania and the way it is considered is a pattern of the Marxist-Leninist stand towards the national minorities. Let us take Dropulli, for instance. Today it is a rose in the beautiful socialist garden of Albania, a vivid reality we all are living in our homes. Then, she spoke on the great transformations made in Dropulli in all the fields, especially on the progress made in the field of the economic development, increase of the well-being, of the progress in education, language, culture etc. Hence, for example, she mentioned that only in Goranxi Village under the people's power, 130 youngsters have finished the higher studies.

The Greek mother tongue is taught very well in the schools of the minority. The texts are prepared in our mother tongue by minority authors or are translated texts. The secondary pedagogical school in Gjirokaster trains teachers for the minority schools. Political, literary, artistic, scientific and other materials are published in the mother tongue. It is 38 years now that the newspaper LLAIKO VIMA is issued. At the same time our children learn very well the beautiful Albanian language, to continue higher studies. The instruction of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the accumulation of the traditions and the beautiful folklore of the minority is being put into life in our cultural institutions and in schools.

It is precisely due to this impetuous development of the country, this great care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that the new man is created in the minority too, an entire army of cadres, many of whom work in every part of our common socialist homeland, is created as well. Only in our cooperative of Dropulli I Poshtem today work 42 higher cadres of agriculture from 2 that all the District of Gjirokaster had prior to liberation.

I gladly inform the assembly and Comrade Enver that we are overfulfilling the target we had set for the wheat production. We are determined to realize and overfulfil all the plans. We too, the national Greek minority, she stressed in her intervention, through the press and radio-television learned about the recent criminal act carried out in a premeditated manner by certain reactionary circles in Greece, against our embassy there. We are indignant at it and denounce this criminal act against the Albanian Embassy in Athens. The chauvinists are in vain playing the old tune. We tell them not to lament over our good fortune. We are surrounded by the great care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha who have us as the apple of their eye and we too have them in our hearts and like the apple of our eyes. Both Albanians and minority are eternally loyal to this party.

In conclusion the deputy Vitori Curri said in Greek: "With Enver and the party, we will reach higher peaks".

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI ARRIVES

Greeted by Mladenov

AU300807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Poland's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria a short while ago on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia Airport the guest was greeted by Comrade Petur Mladenov and by deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks Held

AU301846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Olszowski, were held at the Lozenets residence in Sofia in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The two ministers briefed each other about the tasks facing the peoples of the two countries in connection with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress.

Comrade Stefan Olszowski emphasized that regardless of the gross interference of certain Western countries in Poland's domestic affairs, the country is successfully continuing the process of rehabilitation and coming out of the economic crisis. It was established that bilateral relations are developing on an ascending line in conformity with the agreements reached between the first leaders of the two countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski. A full unanimity on all international situation issues reviewed was also established during the talks. The two countries emphasized the fundamental importance of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and also their steady and principled foreign policy for guaranteeing peace and security in the world.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU301945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has given an official dinner in honor of Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs. Present were: Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Stanishev, Toncho Chakurov, and Yanko Markov, members of the government, other officials and the official accompanying the Polish guest, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries Ivan Nedev and Wladyslaw Napieraj.

ACTIVITIES INVOLVING OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR

Received by Filipov

AU291531 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's forthcoming final departure from the country.

Farewell Reception

AU302020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from the country. The following comrades attended the reception, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere: Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, ministers, chiefs of public, political, and mass organizations, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN SANDINIST OFFICIAL

AU301522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the political commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. Comrade Milko Balev also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON HOLIDAY

AU270747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 83 pp 1,6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has sent a message to Samora Machel, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which expresses most cordial greetings and wishes on Mozambique's national holiday -- the eighth anniversary of its independence.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes of the people of Mozambique under the leadership of Frelimo -- their tested vanguard in the struggle for overcoming the difficult colonial heritage and for strengthening and developing free and independent Mozambique. These successes were strongly stressed by the recent Fourth Congress of Frelimo, the decisions of which will give a new and powerful impetus to further strengthening revolutionary transformations in your country along the way to building the foundations of the socialist society, the message reads.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the consistent foreign policy of the Frelimo party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as Mozambique's active role at the United Nations, the OAU, and in the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries for further strengthening the unity of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and Zionism, and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The Bulgarian Communists and our entire people express their solidarity with the firm and categorical resistance of the heroic people of the People's Republic of Mozambique against the constant provocations and actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, instigated and supported by the United States and other imperialist forces, against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and decisively demand that an end be put to them.

The message expresses satisfaction with the ascending development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique in political, economic, and cultural spheres based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. Confidence is expressed that the consolidated fraternal relations between our parties, countries and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to be strengthened and develop for the happiness and prosperity of the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique, and in the interest of the joint struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

CLAIM OF INFLUENCE IN 'NONSOCIALIST' WORLD

LD302025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] A statewide seminar on topical questions of the present struggle for peace was held in Prague today. Taking part were lecturers of the CPCZ, social organizations of the National Front, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the National Security Corps, as well as mass media employees.

Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the party's Central Committee, deputy departmental head of the Central Committee, spoke about the significant contributions of the international communist and workers' movement in the struggle for peace and for averting nuclear catastrophe. He stressed that this movement is a vanguard force not only in the struggle for social progress, but, above all, in the present effort of the progressive world for preserving world peace and disarmament. As Comrade Michal Stefanak said, the force and role of socialism has grown remarkably under current international conditions. The national liberation movement has also spread on a large scale; in the nonsocialist countries the communist movement has increased its activity among trade unionists, young people, women and other social forces. Its role has been strengthened, in particular, in the development of the peace and antiwar movement, which was best documented by the recent World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, in Prague.

In the next part of his address, Comrade Michal Stefanak pointed to some problems in the communist and workers' movement which are being used by our enemies for weakening the unity and coherence of the world revolutionary movement. He also spoke about the significance of the communist press.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and minsiter of foreign affairs, devoted attention at the seminar, above all to the recent meeting of the party and state representatives of the socialist countries in Moscow. He stressed that the meeting has confirmed that the peace offensive of socialism is continuing and gathering strength. As Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say, the joint coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries stems from their inner strength. It is being multiplied by the constant strengthening of its internationalist unity. The very fact that the meeting in Moscow was held is an expression of a quick reaction of the socialist countries to dangerous developments of the situation, above all to the talks of the advanced capitalist countries in Williamsburg and the NATO Council session in Paris. The joint declaration, adopted in Moscow, confirmed the assessment and conclusions concerning the international situation contained in the Prague Declaration of 5 January of this year. This absolutely correct assessment was further developed by the current analysis that clearly expresses the concern of participants in the Moscow talks over the continuing increase of tension, over further destabilization of relations between states, and over the growing danger of nuclear war, as well as its catastrophic consequences, said Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Next he explained some aspects of the impact of foreign policy in the world.

Tomas Travnicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, talked at the seminar about the results and the significance of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which ended recently in Prague. He said that it has become a significant part of the continuing and deepening struggle for peace, life, against the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Contributing to the success of the Prague assembly are, above all, the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the fact that the Marxist-Leninist parties are heading the struggle of the popular masses for their interests, and thus for peace.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIETS

LD010103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The 23rd session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Moscow today with the signing of a concluding protocol. The committee discussed, above all, the solution of topical questions of bilateral cooperation. As early as in this 5-year plan, Czechoslovakia will take part in the modernization of several Soviet industrial enterprises. Currently, talks are continuing between the ministries of light industry on deliveries of the necessary technical equipment and methods of payment. The committee also discussed possibilities of further broadening cooperation and specialization of production, above all in the automobile industry. Rudolf Rohlicek and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy premiers, at the same time adopted measures on adhering to deadlines regarding the construction of a new border crossing, Matajovce-Uzhgorod-2-Batovo, and assessed the status of railway transport of goods. The 24th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will take place during the last quarter of this year.

FURTHER ON WPC ELECTIONS HELD IN PRAGUE

LD300513 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] We have already reported that the session of the World Peace Council has taken place today in the capital of Czechoslovakia. Romesh Chandra has been reelected chairman of the Council; Jozef Cyrankiewicz has been reelected as one of the deputy chairmen. Apart from that, the following have been elected to the Presidium of the World Peace Council: Adolf (?Dziborowski), Wieslaw Gornicki, and Jacek Kaliszewski. Ryszard Tyrluk was elected secretary of the Council.

GREETINGS FROM HUSAK TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

AU261239 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations To Mozambique"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Jun (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent to the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day -- the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The telegram says, among other things:

On this important day in the life of your country, we sincerely rejoice with you over the results achieved by the people of Mozambique under the guidance of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party in developing a socialist orientation and in the struggle for strengthening the freedom and independence of their country. The Fourth Frelimo Congress determined further objectives or this road.

By its anti-imperialist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Mozambique significantly contributes to the just struggle of the national liberation and progressive forces against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for peace, progress, and the freedom of nations. The CPCZ, the government, and all our people hold in esteem the relations of friendship, comradely cooperation, and solidarity between our two parties and countries, which are developing on the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, trust, and mutual advantage. We are convinced, the final part of the telegram says, that these relations between our countries will continue to be deepened and strengthened in harmony with the Declaration on Relations of Friendship and Cooperation in the interest of the people of Czechoslovakia and Mozambique, to the benefit of socialism, peace, and progress.

BRIEF

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.-- President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Stanislav Suja as new Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States of America. At the same time, he has decided to recall Jaroslav Zantovsky from this post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 Jun 83 LD]

MORE MATERIALS ON ZHIVKOV-LED OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Zhivkov Toast

AU291029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Report on toast by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at a luncheon given in his honor by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED bezirk leadership, in Frankfurt (Oder) on 23 Jun]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov paid tribute to the splendid development of the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk as mirroring the growth and prosperity of the whole GDR.

On behalf of the Bulgarian party-state delegation I would like to thank you for the extraordinarily cordial reception you have extended to us, he said. You have achieved something wonderful; great changes have occurred. The guest recalled his visit to the Berlin VEB Elektroprojekt and Anlagenbau and stressed that the visit to the semiconductor works, too, made clear what high awareness exists among the GDR workers. This is reflected in the application of science and technology, in a high working discipline at every work place, and in a close link between work and social policy. This is something very great, he said.

Only a socialist society, Todor Zhivkov continued, creates the prerequisites and the best conditions for the scientific-technical revolution, for improving the peoples' living conditions. This is an important task confronting all countries of the socialist community. Under capitalist conditions, on the other hand, the scientific-technical revolution leads to crises, unemployment, and misery for the peoples. Irrespective of this, it will lead to progress there, too. In competition with the capitalist states we must not forget that they, too, are making progress in the field of science and technology; this also goes for the arms race, he said.

In our talks with Comrade Erich Honecker, my personal friend, yesterday and today, we had the opportunity to discuss many questions. One of these questions was Bulgaria's recognized position as a partner of the GDR. This is highly valued, said Todor Zhivkov, because at the time of the revolution in 1944 his country occupied the next to last place in the world as far as development was concerned. Socialism has changed our country's face. Decisive changes have occurred. This also applies to the people. What matters now is to shape the developed socialist society as in other socialist countries.

I must say that we are exceedingly satisfied with our stay in the GDR and with our talks here. I believe that when we, Comrade Honecker and I, signed the important economic document, a new phase for a higher level of our cooperation was initiated. Our talks have shown that we agree both in the bilateral sector and regarding international questions. Our talks and negotiations have made clear that there is complete agreement on all questions.

We are working under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, we are making our contribution, under any conditions, to the cohesion of the community of socialist states, at the side of the Soviet Union, said Todor Zhivkov.

The present international situation is marked by the fact, Todor Zhivkov continued, that U.S. imperialism is trying to alter the balance of forces in its favor, to escalate the confrontation with the community of socialist states, and to force it to its knees.

The fact that the imperialists are threatening us with a war, with a nuclear first strike, is something of which the party and state leaderships of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the GDR are aware. The community of socialist states knows what it has to do against it and is rallying even closer around the Soviet Union. We realize that the blows will be directed against the GDR and against our country at NATO's southern flank, but the main blow will be aimed at the Soviet Union, he said.

In conclusion, Todor Zhivkov once more referred to the cordial reception in Frankfurt (Oder) and said that the high prestige of the party and state leadership among the GDR people deeply impressed him. The people are supporting the correct domestic and foreign policy, he said. Todor Zhivkov extended friendly greetings to the fraternal Polish people across the Oder-Neisse peace border.

Joint GDR-Bulgaria Communique

AU281516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Joint Communique on official friendship visit of a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR from 21 to 23 June]

[Text] At the invitation of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, visited the GDR for an official friendship visit from 21 to 23 June 1983.

During their stay in the GDR, the Bulgarian party and state delegation laid wreaths at the Berlin Unter den Linden monument to the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Soviet monument in Berlin Treptow.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, was awarded the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order by the BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. The highest Bulgarian award was given to Erich Honecker for his great merits in strengthening peace and socialism, in further deepening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the cohesion of the communist and workers movement, as well as for his personal contribution to developing the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, signed an agreement on the "main directions for the expansion and deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and for the further development of the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period until 1990 and further prospects."

The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the Berlin Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau VEB and the Frankfurt (Oder) Halbleiterwerk VEB.

The demonstration held at the Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau VEB in Berlin and the other meetings with working people in the GDR became impressive demonstrations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was cordially welcomed everywhere.

The official negotiations were attended on the GDR side by: Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED; Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and minister of science and technology of the GDR; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Reinert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the side of the People's Republic of Bulgaria by: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP; Andrey Lukanov, Politburo candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Valtsho Naydenov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov briefed each other on the great efforts of the working people of both countries to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They praised the important mass initiatives in the GDR in honor of the Karl-Marx Year and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in honor of the 100th birthday anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov.

I.

The partners in the talk assessed with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the BCP, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have reached a high level. In the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the agreements concluded in 1977 and 1979 on the highest level are being successfully implemented.

The general secretaries stressed that the decisive stimuli for the further expansion of the fratneral relations are always emanating from the close cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist parties of both states. They reaffirmed their full agreement to purposefully develop and deepen the fraternal alliance between SED and the BCP which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The partners in the talk expressed the firm determination of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue to make their contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community, to guaranteeing the reliable security of the alliance of the fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact.

During the exchange of views, the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was given particular attention. It was agreed that the implementation of the agreements concluded between the two general secretaries in 1979 resulted in an essential deepening of the economic relations between the two countries. The mutual exchange of goods developed continuously, thus guaranteeing an important contribution to supplying both national economies with raw materials, materials, machines and equipment, rationalization means, and consumer goods. The further deepening of specialization and cooperation in research and production contributes to further increasing the efficiency of the national economies of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

With the purposeful fulfillment of the long-term program of selected main tasks of the scientific-technological cooperation for the period 1981-1985, the solution of important tasks to constantly accelerate the scientific-technological progress in both countries is being promoted.

Both sides underlined the need to make even better use of all possibilities for bilateral economic cooperation, in particular, in the fields of mechanical engineering, electrotechnology/electronics, and the chemical industry, as well as the expansion of cooperation in the field of rationalizing the modernization of production processes and the development of highly efficient technologies.

Proceeding from the level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation that has been achieved so far between the two countries, the partners in the talks reaffirmed that the agreed "main directions for expanding and deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and for further developing the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period until 1990 and further prospects" form the basis of the plan coordination for the next 5-year plan period.

The implementation of the stipulations and the measures that are provided in the "main directions" will create prerequisites for the transition to a qualitatively new stage in the cooperation between the two countries which will be marked by a further deepening of the socialist economic integration in the leading fields of science, technology, and production as well as by high dynamics in the development of goods exchange.

It is considered necessary to take measures for closer coordination of the economic policy. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to actively work to deepen the process of socialist integration and unite their efforts in solving the problems set by the scientific-technological revolution. The partners in the talks expressed their conviction that the consultation of the member states of CEMA at the highest level in Moscow will open up a new phase in their fruitful multilateral cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov paid great attention to expanding and deepening the cooperation of the supreme people's representations, the governments, the state organs, the bezirke, and the social and mass organizations. In this connection they stressed the usefulness of the overall intensive exchange of experiences in further shaping the developed socialist society.

They noted that the activities in the intellectual-cultural field agreed upon between the two sides are proving to be valuable.

II.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on topical international questions. They expressed their deep concern over the growing tensions in the world due to the confrontational and intensive armament course which the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, are pursuing. Both the declarations of leading representatives of seven capitalist industrial states in Williamsburg and the recent meeting of the NATO Council ignore the demand of the peoples to return to the path of political and military detente and to take effective steps to stop the arms race and toward arms limitation, above all in the nuclear field. The intensified continued attempts by the militarist circles of the United States and the leading forces of NATO to eliminate the existing military-strategic balance, their open claim to domination in the world conjure up serious consequences for all peoples in the world. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria proceed from the fact that at present there is no more urgent task than to eliminate the danger of war.

Both sides reaffirmed their conviction that peace can be preserved and the international situation improved if the responsible politicians let themselves be guided by realism, and if the forces of peace and reason cooperate.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov referred to the fact that the proposals submitted by the states of the Warsaw Pact in the Prague Declaration show the path toward banning the dangers of a nuclear world conflagration. They are realistic because they are based on the principle of equality and equal security, put no one at a disadvantage, and represent the alternative of reason to the dangerous imperialist adventurism. According to the view of the partners in the talks, a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member countries and NATO can considerably contribute to radically improving the international situation.

The partners in the talks stressed that the obligation unilaterally undertaken by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear arms demonstrates in an exemplary manner the responsible approach to the fate of the peoples and reaffirms once more that socialism and peace are inseparable.

Both sides noted with concern the extremely serious dangers which the deployment of new American nuclear intermediate-range missiles on the territory of Western European states would conjure up for the European Continent and the whole world. In the interest of their own security as well as that of all peoples, the states of the Warsaw Pact are prepared to take countermeasures to preserve the military-strategic balance. Both sides fully support the recent government declaration of the Soviet Union which points to the dangers and consequences stemming from NATO's intensive armament course. The NATO states would profit neither militarily nor politically, but security, trust, and peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit would suffer heavy damage.

The partners in the talks reaffirmed the determination of their parties and states to continue to work with all their strength for concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in the field of nuclear arms.

They expressed their full support for the far-reaching initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yuriy Andropov, to reduce the danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria take the view that the constructive positions of the USSR, which are marked by great responsibility, make possible an agreement in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. But the United States and its allies must give up their unconstructive line that is causing these negotiations to deadlock.

Both sides condemned the propaganda campaign directed by the Reagan administration for the completely unacceptable "intermediate solution" and for the notorious "zero option" as a deceptive maneuver vis-a-vis the concerned public to follow through on the deployment this year of the new nuclear missiles against the will of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov referred to the importance of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent. In this context the GDR reaffirmed its support for the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian side praised the constructive answer of the GDR to the proposal of the Swedish Government to create a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe.

The partners in the talks agreed that the proposals of the socialist states submitted at the Vienna negotiations for concrete reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will make it possible to overcome the artificial barriers created by the NATO states. They expressed the hope that the Western partners in the negotiations be prepared to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement.

Both sides reaffirmed their intention to consistently keep to the principled course to continue and develop the process introduced at the all-European CSCE as well as to implement the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov stressed in this connection the importance of a positive end to the Madrid meeting as soon as possible with a substantial and balanced final document including a decision on convening a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria continue to be ready to accept without any alteration the draft of the neutral and nonaligned states for the final document of the Madrid meeting. They expect all other participants in the meeting to take a similar approach in the interest of a positive result.

Both sides expressed their concern about the development of revanchist trends in the FRG. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future resolutely rebuff such trends. They refer to the fact that absolute respect for the political-territorial realities and the strict observance of the treaties of socialist states with the FRG based on this as well as the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, are the foundation for mutual trust and cooperation in Europe.

The partners in the talks reaffirmed the active solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation, for the strengthening of their independence, for freedom and progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria support the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Both sides condemned the aggressive policy of Israel vis-a-vis the Arab states and the Palestinian people. They stressed the responsibility of the United States, which interferes in the internal affairs of Arab countries, continues the fateful course of separate agreements, and thus dangerously aggravates the situation. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely oppose the strivings of imperialism to set up a military-political dictatorship over the region and expressly demand the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1968, including Lebanon. They stressed that the inalienable rights and interests of the peoples of the Middle East can only be guaranteed by the collective efforts of all sides interested in bringing about a peaceful, just, comprehensive settlement. Both sides reaffirmed their firm support for Syria, the PLO, and all forces that are committed to such a solution and again spoke out in favor of the proposal on convening an international Middle East conference.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov resolutely opposed the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the states of Central America and declared the unreserved solidarity of their countries with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua for freedom and independence.

They condemned the aggressive acts of the South African racist regime against the neighboring states in southern Africa and demanded the immediate unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors from Angola as well as the immediate guarantee of independence for Namibia on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions in their entirety, including Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov praised the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for guaranteeing the right of the peoples to independent development, and for reshaping international economic relations on a just, democratic basis. They welcomed the decisions of the Seventh Conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned states in New Delhi aimed at these goals.

III.

Both sides expressed their conviction that in view of the dangers to peace and the security of the peoples emanating from imperialism, the unity of action of the communists, the cohesion of all revolutionary and peace-loving forces in the world is more urgent than ever. They expressed the firm determination of the SED and the BCP to do everything within their power to constantly further strengthen and deepen the cooperation of the communist and workers parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," which was recently held in Berlin, was thought to be of great importance for the further revolutionary advance and for solving the vital questions of the present.

The negotiations once again confirmed the complete agreement of both sides on all questions discussed.

Todor Zhivkov invited a party and state delegation of the GDR headed by the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, to an official friendship visit to the People's Repbulic of Bulgaria. The invitation was gratefully accepted. Berlin, 23 June 1983

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Honecker

LD301438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today received Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, at the State Council building. During the meeting there was an extensive exchange of views, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

The talks focused on international developments and the United Nations' activity for the preservation of peace and promotion of equal international cooperation. The two men agreed that the most urgent contemporary task is the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the safeguarding of peace. Effective arms limitation and disarmament measures and strict observance of the principles of the UN Charter in relations between states would contribute considerably to the improvement of the international situation.

Erich Honecker stressed the international political significance of the joint statement adopted at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow. In view of aggravated international tensions and the growing danger of a nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences, this is the right word at the right time. Everything must be done to prevent the worst and to safeguard peace. The appeal to take practical steps for this was addressed to the NATO states and all the countries of the world. Once again, constructive proposals for this have issued from Moscow. Of particular importance, and dictated by reason, would be an agreement that excluded the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and led to a reduction of those already present.

Pointing to the Warsaw Pact Prague Declaration, Erich Honecker said that the way to end the arms race and toward arms limitation and reduction -- particularly in the nuclear sphere -- proposed in it was more topical than ever. Its implementation would reverse the course of events in international relations and lead the world back to a detente policy beneficial for everyone.

The threat to all peoples of a nuclear inferno increases the UN responsibility for solving mankind's most urgent vital questions. Erich Honecker said that the GDR has devoted great attention to its work in the world organization since admission 10 years ago. It would continue to contribute to realizing UN goals and to strengthening the United Nations in the performance of its peace function. The GDR has a high regard for the personal contribution of the UN secretary general in implementing the international organization's aims and tasks in accordance with its charter, especially for the political solution of international conflicts.

Javier Perez de Cuellar spoke about the United Nation's current tasks in the consolidation of international security and in the spheres of disarmament, the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and the development of equal international economic relations. He praised the GDR's peace policy and constructive cooperation in the United Nations and wished the GDR people further success in its peaceful construction work.

Taking part in the talk were Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, and Harry Ott, deputy minister for foreign affairs and the GDR's permanent UN representative. The UN secretary general was accompanied by Virendra Dayal, chef de cabinet of the UN secretary general's Executive Office. At the end of the meeting Javier Perez de Cuellar signed the visitors' book of the chairman of the State Council.

Talks With Stoph

LD302137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- On Thursday the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Willi Stoph acquainted the guest with the impressive results derived from the shaping of a developed socialist society in the GDR and its demanding aims for the 1980s. He stressed that the almost 35 years of successfully developing the first socialist state on German soil had always been linked to the struggle for securing peace and international cooperation in line with the basic principles of the UN Charter. Referring to the peace-endangering policy of confrontation and economic war on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism the chairman of the Council of Ministers reaffirmed that the GDR would do all it could to continue and protect its peaceful work of development.

In an exchange of views conducted in an open, trusting atmosphere, the two sides agreed that the preservation of peace should be the highest concern of all states and that there is a close connection between economic and social progress and the securing of peace. They stressed the need to remove the hindrances in international trade and economic relations and to create a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights and nondiscrimination. The GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, and other figures also took part in the talk.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES LAO DEFENSE MINISTER

LD301345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- A military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos was received today by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The delegation, which is headed by General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, arrived yesterday evening for a several-day visit to the GDR.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Thouane Vorasarn, People's Democratic Republic of Laos charge d'affaires in the GDR were present at the meeting.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, NAGY MEET TURKISH PREMIER

LD302105 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- In the Central Committee headquarters Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Thursday afternoon met Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, who is currently on an official visit to Hungary.

At the cordial meeting they exchanged views on topical issues of international life, and paid special regard to problems of European security and cooperation. The parties expressed satisfaction that their countries' cooperation is developing favourably and confirmed their readiness to further develop reciprocally advantageous relations.

The meeting was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ercument Yavuzalp, Turkish secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Thursday met Bulent Ulusu in Parliament. The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy of Hungary and Ercument Yavuzalp of Turkey.

KADAR, VARKONYI RECEIVE COLOMBIAN CP LEADER

LD301142 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party. They informed each other about the two parties' tasks and exchanged views about actions that the communist movement needs to take, about the international situation, particularly the future of Central and Latin America.

They voiced concern at the fact that the reactionary forces are increasing their interventionist attempts in the Caribbean region, which threatens world peace. They also took the stand that the Latin American crisis flashpoints should be eradicated through negotiations because this will serve the cause of both international and regional peace and security. The meeting was also attended by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD010720 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee held consultations about the development of industrial robots and their cooperative production. The consultations have taken place in Moscow and ended today. At today's session it was stated that the standardization of the structure of the industrial robots is progressing.

The body also surveyed how the cooperation of the member countries is developing in regard to the utilization of the energy carriers and the raw materials.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, who, as Hungary's permanent CEMA representative led the Hungarian delegation at the session, has arrived back from Moscow.

SEJM SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD291237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT Jun 83

[Text] The Sejm resumed its deliberations at 0900. The joint discussion on the government reports on the implementation of the economic reform, the report of the Sejm commission on the current problems of self-management's problems, and on reports submitted by three Sejm commissions on the government bill on enhancing the economy of state enterprises and on their bankrupcy is in progress. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are in the hall. Let me remind you that today's agenda also envisages written and other questions by the deputies.

Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk was the first speaker on the second day of the debats. She referred to certain problems connected with the implementation of reform in the sphere of culture. There automatic application of universal solutions to the sphere of culture, solutions that have been tested in other spheres of the economy, she said, can cause misunderstandings and restricts work, instead of consolidating it and of encouraging initiatives and thrift.

Deputy Jozef Krotiuk concentrated on agricultural problems.

Deputy Maria Lapuc subsequently rose to speak. She emphasized that the development of work forces' self-managements and independence of enterprises, which is now taking shape, is of fundamental importance for the correct functioning of the reform and thus for extricating the country more rapidly from the crisis. Employees' self-managements, she said, ought to be a natural motivating force of the reform. The resumption of its activities ought to be accompanied by an enhanced revival of social work motivation and the effectiveness of workers' control and broad participation by the self-management aktive in resolving current problems of enterprises.

During the Sejm session Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish Senate, arrived to occupy a place on the diplomatic bench. Sejm Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski welcomed the guest, saying that Spain is a country with which Poland maintains good relations, and that his official visit is an important event in these relations.

Then deputy Stanislaw Rostworowski concentrated on the assessment of the initial phase of the implementation of the economic reform. He stated that on the one hand owing to the reform the profitability of enterprises has been saved, that the importance of the economic calculations has been enhanced, and that production has been increased. On the other hand, however, the increase in work productivity is having little effect. High costs of production have remained together with overmanning of nonproductive posts. The erosion of the enterprises' fixed assets has not been succesfully halted. The deputy stated that the Cristian Social Association parliamentary group supports the consistent implementation of the economic reform and that it will note for the bills and resolutions prepared by Sejm commissions.

Deputy Jerzy Jozwiak was the next speaker. He stressed last year's great significance for the reform of our economy -- the first year of the implementation of the principles of reform. At last we have moved to the economic offensive this year, he said.

The deputies debate is still in progress in the Sejm. A dozen or so speakers are among those who have put their names down for the discussion and who are still to take the floor.

Resolution on Agricultural Development

AU291021 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Resolution adopted by the Sejm of the PPR on the government program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry until 1990]

[Text] The Sejm of the PPR, after examining the program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry until 1990, which was submitted by the Council of Ministers, adopts the following principles:

-- the resolution made at the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Chief Executive of the ZSL on the development of rural areas and agriculture;

-- the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85; and

-- the principles of the economic reform;

and is dictated by a concern to ensure that people get an adequate supply of food, that Poland becomes self-sufficient due to the better exploitation and development of the potential of the agricultural and the entire foodstuffs industry, that the reorganization of the national economy is accelerated so as to satisfy the needs of the food industry more effectively -- accepts the lines of development in agriculture and the food industry until 1990 as being right and proper.

The Sejm of the PPR requires the government to include economic, material, technological, organizational, and legal conditions in its annual long-term socioeconomic plans that could facilitate the implementation of the program.

Taking into account the opinion and the proposals put forward by the Sejm commissions, the Socioeconomic Council and farmers' socio-professional organizations, the Sejm of the PPR obliges the government to examine the following proposals:

1. Going on the assumption that the basis of the internal equilibrium of the development of agriculture is measures by the growth of crop production and its structures, it would be necessary to take measures aimed at considerably increasing the production of mineral fertilizers in general and nitrogen fertilizers in particular to a level which exceeds the figures quoted in the program;

2. In the development of agricultural production the key role is played by the machine industry, the electrotechnological industry, the power, and the chemical industry. As far as the planned growth in the deliveries of machines, technological equipment, fuel, and power until 1990 satisfies the urgent needs of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, then deliveries of chemically-based production materials planned in the program stand the chance of being unfulfilled and failing to satisfy market demands. This is especially true of the production of mineral fertilizers and crop protection agents, fodder supplements, and tires for tractors and agricultural machinery. The Sejm obliges the government to submit the program for the development of agricultural chemistry until 1990 by 30 April 1984. The program ensures that it will meet the demands of agriculture and the agricultural foodstuffs industry more fully;

3. The agricultural and foodstuffs industry plays a very important role in limiting the losses of manufactured raw materials for agriculture as well as in the program for the supply of the population with food.

The issues behind the goals and activities based around developing the agricultural foodstuffs industry should be expanded on in greater detail in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90. In the next few years we should ensure better conditions for agricultural and foodstuffs industry enterprises to implement investments for modernizing as well as to create conditions for the development of small-scale manufacturing industry and the food handicrafts sector;

4. The complex modernization of the material and technological base for the market bodies of the foodstuffs industry should be ensured (the supply of production materials and the procurement of agricultural products, the retail trade in foodstuffs as well as both retail catering establishments and canteens at plants) and the functioning of market mechanisms and structures organizing the sale of foodstuffs should also be improved;

5. In investments policies for the foodstuffs industry the following should be given priority: the improvement of arable land and supply of water to rural areas, the development of industries producing agents for use in agriculture and the agricultural foodstuffs industry, the development of the technological infrastructure of rural areas (the installation of telephone communications in villages, an improvement in the state of local and approach roads to farms, the modernization of power station networks, and the extension of service plant networks) as well as the protection of the environment.

On the regional level priority should be given to the program of the complex management of Zulawy Wislane.

6. While it is implementing the program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the government should aim to improve the levels adopted by the program for the rise in the consumption of foodstuffs particularly of meat and meat by-products (to exceed the level set down in alternative II.

7. The Sejm regards the position formulated by the Council for the Food Economy at its 27 April 1983 session on shaping the policy on food as being correct, particularly: the rationalization of foodstuffs, improving the quality of food and increasing the program of activities aimed at educating the consumer.

8. In order to activate exports of agricultural foodstuffs as one of the ways of ensuring that the country becomes self-sufficient in food and to imrpove the effectiveness of these exports, the Sejm has deemed it essential that a program is prepared on exports specialization for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. We should aim to make more use of the possibilities for scientific, economic, and technological cooperation with socialist countries in foodstuffs;

9. The Sejm attaches much importance to the implementation of tasks that have been mapped out by the program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, as well as to the consistent implementation of the principles of agricultural and social policy that were mapped out by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Chief Executive of the ZSL, as well as to the constant improving of the measures and mechanisms of the ecnomic reform in keeping with the social and productional aspects typical of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

The Sejm attaches similar importance to the development of socio-professional organizations for individual farmers, workers' self-management bodies, and trade unions within enterprises of the socialized economy, rural cooperatives' management bodies, and to rural self-management bodies.

10. The Sejm of the PPR has sanctioned the initiatives of the government concerning the bilateral "Program for social security in rural areas until 1990," and its idea of submitting it for the examination of the Sejm.

The Sejm believes that it would be advisable for the government to prepare a timetable of the tasks connected with the implementation of this program and to draw up more detailed plans which are also essential.

The Sejm also requires the government to submit annual reports to the Sejm on the agriculture and foodstuffs industry situation. The first such report should be presented to the Sejm by the end of March 1984.

The Sejm appeals to individual farmers, state workers from agricultural cooperatives, members of agricultural manufacturing cooperatives and plant work forces, particularly from plants processing agricultural produce, as well as to activists from people's councils, and administrative workers, to cooperate in implementing the development program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry until 1990.

REAGAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH TO POLES CRITICIZED

AU301000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 83 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "Dirty Manipulation"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan performed a double manipulation when he met with representatives of the Polish community in Chicago. Referring to John Paul II's visit to Poland, he quickly got down to repeating his old ideas that constitute open meddling in our internal affairs. However, he presented these ideas in such a way that his listeners might believe that the President's aggressive ideas stem from the general climate surrounding the papal visit to our country. This is, of course, false.

A second piece of manipulation by him occurred when he quoted some anonymous letter containing particularly hideous slander and libel about our country.

Just as Reagan tried to hide himself behind the authority of the Vatican by imposing his own ideas onto the pope's visit in order to continue his aggressive "demands" hostile to Poland, the reading of the above letter was meant to transfer the hatefulness of the ideas voiced by him to the author of the letter and enable him to present and publicize the author's ideas as hiw own.

The conbination of these three features -- the pope's visit, the idea of some anonymous lady, and Reagan's well-known ideas from the anti-Polish repertoire -- made, one has to say, a particularly disgusting mixture.

At the same time as huge crowds were taking part in religious ceremonies in Poland and the honorable guest and the highest representatives of the episcopate were thanking the PPR authorities for good cooperation in organizing the pilgrimage, Reagan renewed his accusations about pressure on religion in our country, pretending it was his anonymous correspondent who was saying this.

At the same time as gradual and clear normalization in Poland made the pope's visit possible, our country was compared with Auschwitz and Buchenwald. This time it seems that this sort of slander not only hits Poland, but also its guest. Would the pope involve himself in visiting a country that is a replica of what the young Karol Wojtyla experienced during his early life along the road that led him to the highest honor in the Catholic church and the moral authority connected with it?

Reagan presented nothing new in this speech. He repeated his interference in Poland's internal affairs, repeated his famous "conditions," and once again treated our country as a naughty child who has to be severely scolded and forced into obedience. The way he did this does not befit a statesman. It also shows that Reagan is still living in the past, as usual.

Imposing his own ideas onto John Paul II's visit to Poland shows that the American President would like to see the highest authority of the Catholic Church involve himself in the various aggressive activities of American imperialism. It shows that he longs for the days when Cardinal Spellman was one of the most outspoken propagators of this imperialism. Maybe a desire to "compensate" for the sensation caused around the world by the American Catholic hierarchy's stance toward Reagan's genocidal plans was involved here? Regardless of what motives guided Ronald Reagan, the fact remains that he has tried to introduce into his game a serious element that not only does not play this game, but has expressed itself in a spirit and intention that is different from Washington's. The President of the United States has quite simply committed dirty manipulation.

MILEWSKI ON LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW, POPE'S VISIT

AU301312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Report signed '(JW)': "Law and Order Commission of the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] It will soon be 6 months since the suspension of martial law. What progress was made during these months in the process of stabilizing the country, consolidating security and order within the public, and social discipline? An attempt to answer this question was made at the last meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Law and Order that took place on 27 June with the participation of Miroslaw Milewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The starting point of the discussion was a number of reports on the application of the regulations of the act on specific legislation during the suspension of martial law in the first 4 months of 1983. These reports were prepared by the Ministry of Justice, the general prosecutor, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and point to the fact that further progress has been made in stabilizing the country's affairs. However, we should at the same realize that the activities of our political opponents are threatening to break down the country's law and order.

The activeness of bodies of the prosecution and administration of justice in combating crime is increasing. This is also the result of the growing support these activities receive from the public. Public order has clearly improved and the trend we experienced last year of a decline in crimes that endanger the life and welfare of our citizens continues. There has been a marked decrease in the theft of public property and the burglary of state and private buildings.

The discussion, which touched on many of the problems surrounding the functioning of the judiciary and public prosecutor's office, concentrated on matters connected with increasing the effect these offices have on society in order to strengthen order and socialist justice.

The members of the commission supported the main principles of the amendment of the law on the Public Prosecutor's Office of the PPR by making it the main task of the general prosecutor and his subordinates to keep order by ensuring that the law is observed and that public property and the rights of the citizens are protected.

Miroslaw Milewski referred to the recent speech made by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs at the Sejm of the PPR as well as the speeches of the government spokesman and presented a report on the visit of Pope John Paul II to our country.

ORZECHOWSKI ON PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL ACCORD

AU291602 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON): "Philosophy and Practice of National Accord"]

[Excerpts] "Accord" is a word that is today used and, at times, abused at every step. Accord is primarily a program for all those political and socialist forces which see in it a difficult, but the only, chance to lift Poland out of its crisis, to take it to the straight road of socialist development, to overcome the divisions among our people, and to build bridges of cooperation above these divisions. PRON has become a plane for such cooperation and an opportunity addressed to our people.

Members of the movement and its sympathizers, of whom there are now millions and millions, know that the political-social and psychological fiber of socialism has been damaged and that Poland is in need. This knowledge enjoins them to make practical efforts to repair our republic. When others talk about "their great love for the fatherland," members and sympathizers of the movement continue to fulfill this love because they take the view that even the finest and most moving declarations in favor of patriotism will produce nothing and are no good for the fatherland if they contain intentions that deepen the existing conflicts, fan mistrust, and encourage destructive activities, which hinder political stabilization and consolidation and push Poland back.

We do not assert that the socialist democracy which is being implemented in Poland is perfect. It is not, and this is why we want to perfect it. We are doing this in keeping with our true potential and conditions: adopting the socially approved line of the ninth party congress.

Not so long ago we were asked to regard the "freedom enjoyed by the French, Germans, and Americans" as models and goals of social aspirations. "Freedom" is a great word, one that is always full of specific substance. What kind of freedom do the French, Germans, and Americans enjoy? Is it the freedom of high society families, of those who govern and are industrial tycoons and bankers? Or is it the freedom of the millions and millions of the workless and of the permanent inhabitants of slums who tremble at the thought of the tomorrow, of illness, and of the future of their children who begin and, as a rule, end their lives in slums? What kind of freedom is at stake? Is it the freedom to be workless and without rights or the freedom to exploit others or the freedom to proclaim moral and antihumanistic theories and practices that strike at the elementary values of humanism? You should know that all this is a part of the "freedom" enjoyed by the French, German, and Americans.

Moral rebirth and, above all, a new attitude toward work are the links between PRON and the economic reform and represent the movement's contribution to the implementation and consolidation of the reform. Moral renewal has poor prospects for materialization and will disappear in a flood of moralizing and wishful thinking unless it is permanently based on economic foundations and a healthy economy supported inter alia by the work of those who are able to and should work and not by just employment -- an economy that makes it possible to gradually free the people from the concern for the future and for goods that are necessary for man's worthy living.

In its programs and practical activities to promote moral renewal and to translate the love for the fatherland into specific and real activities, PRON has embarked upon the road of "difficult patriotism." The movement's members and sympathizers often go against the grain, as if to demonstrate the bitter truth that, regardless of common beliefs, it is not at all easy to be a patriot today if patriotism is to be measures by deeds and not by words.

PRON offers us a model of patriotism which is difficult because it is aimed at creating and consolidating that which in our reality expresses the aspirations of the people and the state and the essence of socialism.

Thinking of tomorrow and of the Poland of the 21st century, members and sympathizers of the patriotic movement remain realists and continue to learn lessons from the past. They want to turn bitter experience and failures into the premises of victory, bearing in mind that it has happened in our history that victories have become the premises of defeats. Not forgetting the past and the future, today they want to achieve through joint efforts the maximum that is possible.

PRON offers us a model of patriotism which is difficult but which is optimistic and is based on the profound conviction that we will be able not only to overcome the crisis, but also to create a Poland to match our national needs, aspirations, and potential.

ZAWADZKI INTERVIEWED ON MARTIAL LAW, AMNESTY

AU281358 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jun 83 pp 3, 5

[Unattributed interview with Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice: "The Reality of the Sociopolitical Situation"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Today, when assessments of the possibilities of lifting martial law are being made more and more often, one's attention is drawn to the fact that expectations in this sphere are often divorced from the reality which preceded the introduction of martial law.

What is the assessment of this state of affairs viewed from the position of minister of justice, whose ministry has had a certain influence on the implementation of the goals of martial law?

[Sylwester Zawadzki] I believe that without an awareness of the aims of martial law, any thoughts on lifting it and on the future remain pure speculation. When looking to the future, an understanding of the political-legal act -- which the introduction of martial law was -- cannot be lacking under any circumstances. Yet this demands a recap of the events that occurred from the day when the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements were concluded at the end of August 1980, events which determined the introduction of martial law, and whose prevention in the future determines the goals of the current status of martial law and the prospects of lifting it. The above-mentioned agreements, also known as social contracts, plus a range of government commitments (for example, the law on the control of publications and shows) permitted the establishment of independent and self-managing trade unions. These agreements envisaged at the same time that the activities of the new unions would be in accordance with the constitutional legal order in force in Poland and with the alliances binding Poland, as well as with Poland's international obligations.

These agreements guaranteed the new unions the right to strike, specifying, however, that this right could only be used as a last resort. Other parts of the agreements committed the Solidarity union to concentrate on union activity and not to transform a trade union into a political party.

The government fulfilled the commitments it had made but these agreements were violated by Solidarity, whose national leadership gave itself the attributes of a political party and led a political confrontation with the authorities of the socialist state even though the leadership's duties had been confirmed in the statute which was registered in court. The following are evidence of this: the wave of political strikes to occupy state buildings by force, misuse of the right to strike to the point where terror was applied, public appeals to disobey the law, and pressure exerted on the courts.

This type of activity was not only against the legal order, but also against the Gdansk and Szczecin social agreements and the Church's social teachings, which have been eminently expressed in a range of official documents.

Here I would like to draw attention to John Paul II's encyclical on human work entitled "Laborem Exercens." It says, and I quote, "The task of trade unions is not to engage in 'politics' in the sense generally given to the word today. Unions are not political parties' fighting for power." "Striking, a 'permitted mode of action' may not be misused." In particular, it may not be used for political contests." [quotation marks as received]

Looking at the above events from the position of the constitutional authorities, the fact becomes clear that tolerating this state of affairs posed a threat of total economic collapse, a breakdown of all social ties, and a fratricidal civil war, whose international repercussions, given the time and place of these events, could have posed a threat to peace as well. Had the principles formulated in Gdansk been observed, there would have been no martial law decree.

Under these conditions, the introduction of martial law as an exceptional state of affairs foreseen by the PPR Constitution and designed to halt any danger to the state's security proved to be successful in restoring law and order and in normalizing the life of the country using the country's own strength. The introduction of martial law was accompanied by a range of solutions, such as the decree of abolition which was meant to achieve social accord through respect for work and through a stop to political acts against the socialist state and its constitutional authorities.

Martial law, with all of the resulting temporary restrictions on rights and liberties, has been generally aimed, and is still generally aimed, at creating the minimum conditions necessary to carry out the political-social and economic reforms announced in the resolution of the ninth congress.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Military Council for National Salvation, these restrictions have been lifted concerning many important rights and liberties as the situation has been returning to normal. Proof of this is the restoration of telephone communications, the lifting of the night curfew, the granting of permission to organize gatherings, the reactivation of workers' self-management bodies, and so on.

Despite numerous attempts to violate public order and security by underground circles composed of the most extreme forces of Solidarity (on 3 May 1982, the strike fiasco on 13 May 1982, the street demonstrations on 31 July 1982 and 1 December 1982, and the unsuccessful attempt to organize a demonstration in November 1982), the normalization of life reached the stage in December 1982 where it was possible to suspend martial law. This practically meant the abolition of most of the restrictions in public life because 30 restrictions were removed out of the 35 that had been introduced within the legal framework of martial law.

[Reporter] In the features you have mentioned above, do you see an answer to the accusation that has been made in the West, in particular that the aim of martial law was to halt the process of reform?

[Zawadzki] Not quite, since in order to answer this accusation, one has to refer not to intentions but to political and legal practice.

While stressing the importance of easing martial law restrictions, one has to say at the same time that despite the various theories here and there that martial law was introduced in order to stop the reform approximately 100 laws have, in fact, been introduced during martial law containing far-reaching political, economic, and social reforms which implement the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

So one can say that as far as the authorities are concerned, a lot has been done to implement the process of socialist renewal. When speaking about the calming of public opinion and the limited success of the attempts to encourage hostile moods and even demonstrations, the moment when martial law is lifted does not seem far away. However, every single breach of order can postpone this moment, against the fundamental interests of Poland. The unrest which we recently witnessed in Warsaw and Czestochowa is an example of occurrences which hinder the process whereby Poland is returning to a legal system devoid of extraordinary features.

[Reporter] The lifting of martial law involves the question of how to solve the problem of people who have been sentenced for political offenses. A demand for amnesty is made in this context. What are the prospects for an amnesty?

[Zawadzki] I do not think this question involves seeking a solution. It involves a choice which has already been made.

Since the suspension of martial law, the State Council resolution has been intensely implemented. This resolution, based on humanitarian principles, foresees wide possibilities for pardoning persons who have committed political offenses during martial law.

As a result of this resolution, most of the persons who had received deprivation of freedom for such offenses have been released.

When the resolution became valid, that is, on 20 December 1982, 894 convicted persons were covered by its regulations.

By 10 June 1983, the State Council had examined 795 applications for amnesty, approving 679 and refusing 116.

As a result of the resolution, there were 147 people in penal institutions on 16 June, including 73 convicted offenders who have so far refused to apply for clemency according to the required regulations, 26 persons whose clemency process is still continuing, and 48 convicted persons who have been refused clemency.

It ought to be stressed that the courts have granted leave from prison to some of the 116 convicted persons who have not been granted clemency. This they have done for various health and family reasons.

So, despite the news being spread in the West that there are thousands of people in prison in Poland for political offenses, the truth is contained in the figures I have quoted. Thus we have taken an important step toward bringing life to a significant number of convicted persons back to normal.

In order to declare an amnesty, two basic conditions must be fulfilled.

First -- the opportunities presented by the State Council decision to grant clemency to those guilty of political offenses must be fully used, for one cannot rule out that there will be appeals for clemency from those who have not applied up to now.

Second -- There must be, at the same time, further progress in restoring social calm and normalizing the life of the country.

Thus, fulfilling the demand for an amnesty does not depend on the authorities alone, but, above all, on the state of public security and order and on observance of the legal order in force in the state.

MEDIA COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON CHANGES

LD292046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Interview granted by Miroslaw Wojciechowski, Committee for Radio and Television Affairs chairman, to Henryk Walczak; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Walczak] Why as of 1 July are the radio and television (?second) programs being [words indistinct].

[Wojciechowski] They are being suspended because of a chronic shortage of investment funds, especially currency from the second sector, that is, dollars. Our technology has been heavily used and it is only thanks to good conservation work that installations are still working. We do not have the appropriate stocks of program items, especially entertainment and artistic programs. That is why (?for some time) we have had to resort to repeats. We would like to begin broadcasting original programs. That is why we must cut back on the program. Regarding technology, especially television technology, the cut-back will permit us to withdraw 30-35 percent of the technology, that is, send it for repair, reintroduce it for use, and then withdraw an additional section so that we will be able to carry out an overhaul of all the technological installations. We need to carry out this overhaul so that television viewers will see the cards saying, we apologize for the fault, less frequently than is currently the case.

[Walczak] Why has 1 July been chosen as the date for the suspension?

[Wojciechowski] For several reasons. This is the end of the school year and the beginning of the holidays. People go on their vacations and spend more time out in the open air than between four walls. They spend less time listening to the radio and even less time watching television. Apart from this, in June the visit of Pope John Paul II took place in Poland. This was a very important event and a considerable operation for the radio and television committee, because of the transmissions from the central and local celebrations. We kept this program up to the best of our technical abilities until the moment the papal visit ended.

[Walczak] What does the suspension of the programs mean for the radio listener and television viewer?

[Wojciechowski] It means -- I would say that the suspension of programs has a serious ring to it -- less than it sounds. Three programs will remain on Polish radio, plus a fourth program, the program of Radio Polonia for abroad. Bearing in mind the fact that certain of these programs will be extended, in the sense that broadcasting time will be longer, the loss will be relatively small and all the more so since for the duration of the holidays school programs are suspended.

The remainder of the most popular programs from the second program will be taken over by the other programs. So, the discomfort to the listeners will be relatively small. In the case of television, one of the two programs remains, that is, in theory there is a 50 percent cutback and, in the (?sense) of airtime, considering that we are (?somewhat) extending the first program, there will be a 27 percent airtime reduction. Therefore, it is not a significant loss or a significant decrease.

In turn, the first program will be more attractive thanks to this. We intend to introduce night cinema on Saturdays, more films, theater, and new productions. In addition, all the most popular programs from the second program will of course be transferred to the first program. Furthermore, the reception range of local programs will improve because they will be beamed by the first program transmitters. In total, therefore, this loss of the second program will be significantly compensated for. On the other hand, as I have said, it will create for us the possibility of removing a relatively significant part of equipment for repairs.

[Walczak] Chairman, how does the framework structure of radio and television change, and consequently the employment in the radio committee?

[Wojciechowski] The employment in the radio committee will be limited, but the suspension of the second program is not the only reason for that. Overstaffing has been noted at the radio committee for a long time, in particular in the editorial teams. This matter has been the subject of many postulates striving to limit the employment and to find salary resources to raise the rates for those employees of the radio committee who deserve it most. So, in a way there are two reasons: one that has existed for a long time -- that is overpopulation of a sort -- and the second, at present, as a result of the fall in programming tasks.

[Walczak] Will those who lose their jobs be offered some work?

[Wojciechowski] (?Well,) there are not many. At present, we are talking about 400 persons. At the radio committee personnel office a special team has been set up to offer employment to those who will be without jobs. The interested have already received several dozen offers and in the majority of cases, in an overwhelming majority of cases, they have accepted. It is surprising that many of these offers contain better conditions than the employee had at the radio committee. This results from the fact that the salaries at the radio committee, at least in some areas, are much lower than at other ministries and other areas of economic activity.

[Walczak] I would like to finish our interview with the following question: For how long are the radio and television programs suspended?

[Wojciechowski] Our goal would be to start them at the next new year. This depends on our abilities to repair the equipment, that is financial investment mainly in dollars, and the ability to reconstruct the stocks of program items. Of course, this programming framework that we are proposing now is for the summer period. After the holidays we intend to restore the most important programs. We intend to restore those with the greatest social effects, that is, programs for schools which will be taken over by those programs of Polish Radio that will be functioning. On the other hand, we would be happy, if we could resume -- somewhere around October perhaps -- the second program on Saturdays and on Sundays, and fully saturate it with entertainment.

[Walczak] Thank you very much for the interview.

[Wojciechowski] Thank you.

GLEMP ON MARTIAL LAW, CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE

LD302114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, has gone to Rome. Replying to journalists' questions, Cardinal Glemp stated that the dialogue between the state and the Church is continuing. The Church hopes that -- as is being said -- martial law will be lifted in Poland; however, there still exist so many political problems to be solved that do not belong in the Church's jurisdiction.

I have never heard anything of the sort, said the Polish primate in reply to a question that new trade unions are allegedly to come into being under the leadership of the Church. Such reports have been spread by some American radio and television networks.

The Polish primate later stated that talks with the government are under way regarding the establishment of a fund for agriculture. In connection with numerous questions by journalists accredited to the Holy See, the director of the Vatican Press Office, Father Panciroli, stated today -- and I quote -- as far as I know, the Episcopates of other countries have proposed to the Polish bishops, by way of humanitarian aid for Poland, a project of financial aid for certain sectors of Polish agriculture. This project is still being worked out.

SPANISH SENATE LEADER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Jaruzelski

LD292328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] PAP informed us a moment ago that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the presence of Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy Sejm speaker, received today Frederico de Carvajal, president of the Senate of Spain, who is on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the speaker of the Sejm of the PPR.

In the course of the talks certain international issues and matters connected with the further development of Polish-Spanish relations were discussed.

Received by Jablonski

LD010638 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 30 June — President of the Council of State Henry Jablonski received the president of Spain's Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal here today.

Jose Federico de Carvajal is paying an official visit to Poland at the invitation of speaker of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa.

In the course of the (?meeting) sides discussed the present situation in Poland and problems pertaining to cooperation between Poland and Spain.

Meets With Olszowski

LD292335 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met with the president of the Spanish Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal today to discuss current relations between the two countries. The importance of parliamentary contacts in this context was underlined.

The two exchanged views on certain international issues and emphasized the interest of both countries in the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE Conference.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW FOR SWEDISH PRESS PUBLISHED

AU300815 Bucharest SCINIEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Peter Johnsson of Sweden's AFTONBLADET and ETC. on 19 May in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Mr President, one often reads in the West about the difference between Romania and its policy, and the other East European countries. Are there such differences, and if so, in what areas?

Answer: Romania staged its anti-imperialist and antifascist national and social liberation revolution at the time of World War II, and that, of course, had a certain impact on the entire consequent development of Romanian society. In point of fact, I want to mention the fact that for a long time -- for centuries -- Romania was under foreign domination; hence, there has always been a struggle against foreign domination with a particular stress on national independence. That is why in building socialism, too, we are proceeding from the general principles of scientific socialism and from the need to achieve a society in which the workers class and the other categories of working people -- peasantry and intelligentsia -- are masters of the national resources and of the country's destinies, and at the same time, we are pursuing a development that can consolidate and strengthen national independence and sovereignty.

However, I cannot say that when it comes to the basic principles of socialism there are fundamental differences between the manner in which they are implemented in Romania and in other countries. Naturally, we believe that each country builds socialism in accordance with its specific historical, national, and social conditions -- including the level of development of the production forces, of science, and culture, which together play an important role in the forging of the new society.

At the same time, we believe that new forms should be devised to ensure the extensive and democratic participation of the masses, of the people, in building the new social system.

We also heed the need for active cooperation with the socialist countries. In fact, as you know, Romania is a member of CEMA, and it believes that developing cooperation within this body is in the interests of each socialist country and of the successful implementation in each one's program of socioeconomic development, as well as of strengthening the general force of socialism.

I think that many things have been greatly exaggerated by sensation seeking newspapers, while the essential has been missed, namely that regardless of certain specific forms stemming from the conditions prevailing in each country, socialism must be based on the principles of scientific socialism; the society we are pursuing is a society free of exploitation and oppression, a society in which everything that is produced belongs to the masses and serves the well-being and happiness of the people.

Question: Your Excellency, we are aware of the fact that Romania does not permit military maneuvers on its territory. What is the rationale behind this position?

Answer: In general, Romania believes that in the current international conditions, military maneuvers are not necessary, not even for the purpose of military training. On the contrary, we believe that maneuvers constitute, in the final analysis, a display of force that cannot in any way contribute to the policy of detente, of bolstering confidence, and of cooperation. That is why we decided not to permit military maneuvers -- I am of course referring to troop maneuvers -- nor to send Romanian troops to maneuvers on the territory of other states. We are in favor of other forms of cooperation and of joint training with our allies, and we participate in such forms of training exercises. However, I repeat, we believe that, particularly in the current circumstances, there should be no military maneuvers on the territory of other states -- or any other display of force -- and that efforts should be directed at bolstering confidence and cooperation, at general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Question: The major concern of all Europeans today is the increase in the military power of both the West and the East, especially in their nuclear potential. Mr President, would you tell us what Romania's foreign policy is in this context, and would you comment on the Swedish proposal concerning a denuclearized zone in central Europe?

Answer: Indeed, the international situation has become very tense and rife with many phenomena reminiscent of the Cold War era. Enormous quantities of arms, primarily nuclear arms, have been stockpiled in Europe, and that has exacerbated the danger of war, including that of a nuclear war that would destroy all of Europe and its people and would endanger the existence of all mankind. Hence, Romania resolutely speaks out for halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In the same context I want to mention our particular concern with halting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and with removing and destroying the ones in place. We believe that Europe's major current problem is to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles. We must do everything possible to prevent the beginning of such deployment this year!

Along this line, we greatly appreciate Sweden's proposal about an extensive denuclearized zone in central Europe.

At the same time, Romania is in favor of establishing a similar zone in the Balkans. We also support such zones in northern Europe, in the belief that they are very important for attenuating the danger of war and can create the necessary conditions for achieving the fundamental goal of all the European people, which is to remove completely all nuclear weapons from our continent and to proceed to general disarmament.

Question: The Romanian Government decided to freeze all its military spending for 3 years. Mr President, please tell our readers about the reasoning that prompted Romania to take that unilateral decision and about the intentions involved in it. Do you think it desirable that all the Warsaw Pact member states, and not only they, should proceed in the same manner, i.e. should unilaterally freeze their military budgets?

Answer: For 3 consecutive years Romania has cut back on its military spending, and at the end of 1982 it decided not to increase it until 1985. Our decision was based on the conviction that the level of military spending in the world has become far too high, and that this military spending is a heavy burden for the socioeconomic development of all peoples and constitutes one of the causes of the aggravation of the world economic crisis with all its consequences. In point of fact, we have repeatedly proposed -- also at the UN session for disarmament in 1982 -- reducing military expenditures and freezing them to a certain level.

Our measures are fully in keeping with Romania's proposals and directions and were determined by the excessive level of spending, as well as by our desire to set an example and to show that we do not merely advance proposals, but are prepared to act upon them, as we have indeed done. Of course, we realize that Romania's measure does not affect the problem of global military spending; but at least we hope that it will convey a message to all the peoples and that finally military spending will be reduced and frozen for a certain number of years; that will serve the interests of each people and of international peace and cooperation.

Naturally, we would like all the Warsaw Pact and NATO members, as well as other states -- but particularly the ones with the greatest military spending -- to do likewise. That would be a real contribution to disarmament, to bolstering confidence, and developing cooperation -- and we hope that it will be achieved.

Question: Romania continues to maintain friendly relations with both China and the Soviet Union, and on occasion has been known to act as an intermediary contact between the two powers. Now there are certain direct negotiations between China and the Soviet Union. As an expert [cunoscator] on both countries, what do you think of the possibilities of detente between the Soviet Union and China in the near future?

Answer: Romania has always endeavored to develop relations of cooperation and friendship with all the socialist countries, and thus with the Soviet Union and with the PRC. It has always been our belief that the existence of different views or of disagreement should not affect cooperation and friendship, and that all possible efforts should be made to overcome such differences and to strengthen both bilateral and international cooperation. I would not say that I have acted as a go-between, but I have always striven to see the disagreements between the Soviet Union and the PRC settled, problems solved through negotiations, and cooperation developed.

We welcomed and we attach great importance to the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and China. I believe that certain progress have been made in recent years, especially regarding the development of economic relations, and that there are good prospects for a normalization of relations and for developing cooperation between the two states. This is in line with the aspirations of the two peoples, as well as with the broader interests of all the socialist countries and of all the peoples, since these countries play an important role in world politics, and hence, in achieving a policy of peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

Question: Mr President, what is your stand on the problem of Afghanistan?

Answer: From the very beginning Romania has been in favor of solving Afghanistan's problems through negotiations, of withdrawing foreign troops, and of securing Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. In this spirit, we believe that the Afghan people should be allowed to decide on their path of development without any foreign interference.

Question: Mr President, in view of the situation created by the international crisis that is affecting all the states, do you believe that in order to deal with the effects of the crisis Romania will have to coordinate its economy more closely with that of its CEMA partners?

Answer: First of all I want to state that very important shifts have occurred in the world economy and that, as a result of the world crisis, the large gaps between rich and poor countries have deepened even more.

It has become evident that the current system of world relations, including the financial system, no longer meets the interests of a balanced and equal development of the economy of each state and of the world. In fact, the entire world, all the states are currently concerned about this; there are many meetings and discussions, but so far no solution has been found to the current international economic situation.

We are particularly concerned with the fact that no kind of progress has been achieved in negotiations between the developed and the developing countries; this creates a very serious situation and may have important repercussions on the world political situation in general. We are therefore paying great attention to and are concerned with resolving these problems, with achieving a new world economic order, a new financial system, and with other measures that will ensure the resumption of the economic activity, the balanced development of the economies of all countries, and equitable economic exchanges based on equality and mutual advantage.

Romania has also been affected to a certain extent by this serious world economic situation. In connection with our future orientation, we will -- as we have done in the past -- attach great importance -- as I mentioned before -- to cooperate with the CEMA member countries and with the socialist countries. However, we do not intend to restrict our activity with other countries. Advocating and acting to develop cooperation within CEMA, to jointly resolve certain problems regarding raw materials and energy supplies and production sharing, we are also acting to expand cooperation with other countries, too, both with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual advantage.

What we want is that international economic relations should not be split up into groupings, that cooperation should not be restricted to various groups of states, but that, on the contrary, cooperation should be expanded and developed, because the surmounting of the world economic crisis and the settlement of problems in the economic field can be achieved only with the broad participation of all countries and with intensified economic and other cooperation.

Question: Mr President, instead of the traditional thesis of "proletarian dictatorship" you have launched a new formula on the "state of the revolutionary workers democracy" in order to characterize Romania's current society. Could you explain why you thought that the traditional term is inadequate and what the idea and importance of that new formula is?

Answer: Indeed, at the Central Committee plenum of 1982 and the RCP National Conference I posed the problem of renouncing the thesis of "proletarian dictatorship" and of adopting a thesis that will better reflect the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society, that is the thesis of the "state of revolutionary-workers democracy." Generally, I mentioned on that occasion that, in fact, socialism has always kept in mind the creation of a democratic society; the workers class kept in mind that, along with the elimination of the exploiting classes, of the bourgeoisie, a society should be forged in which the people's masses, the people themselves will actively participate in leading all sectors of activity. Thus, the notion of proletarian dictatorship was never understood as a way of decreasing, by any means, the rights and freedoms of the people's masses. In Marx's and later even in Lenin's formulation, the notion of proletarian dictatorship referred to a short period, especially to the period of the struggle to gain political power, because, as Engels said, along with gaining political power, the proletariat, in fact, ceases to exist of its own accord; it becomes the owner of the means of production, it becomes the owner and turns into a new workers class.

As a matter of fact, in this spirit we have taken throughout the years a number of measures aimed at organizing new democratic bodies beginning with the establishment of the working people's councils, the institutionalization of general meetings as ways of leading socioeconomic activity and of creating certain national bodies of the workers, peasantry, and intellectuals that will ensure the people's organized participation in leading the society. Proceeding from this and from the fact that the notion of dictatorship itself has been greatly compromised and does not express real, democratic forms of the socialist society, we adopted that decision that we view as particularly important for the future democratic development of the socialist society in our country.

Question: Certain Western newspapers have published -- from various positions -- some articles referring to Romania's policy on the coinhabiting nationalities, especially regarding the Hungarian nationality. Mr President, we would like you to tell us what Romania's attitude is toward citizens of a nationality different from the Romanian one?

Answer: I would like to mention that along with the completion of the revolution of national and social liberation and along with proceeding to the construction of the socialist society in Romania, the nationality problem was resolved in the spirit of the principles of full equal rights among all citizens, irrespective of nationality. Romania is inhabited by citizens of various nationalities, in a proportion of some 10.5 percent. We have proceeded and we are proceeding from the fact that the existence of those nationalities on Romania's territory is a result of our historic development, of the longstanding cooperation between Romanians and other nationalities, and thus all citizens in our country, irrespective of nationality, must enjoy the same rights in all fields and must participate actively in the overall political, social and cultural life of our country; they must participate in the society's general development.

We have ensured and we continue to ensure the conditions to guarantee those rights, beginning with our concern with the socioeconomic development of all areas in our country. The distribution of industrial and other activity throughout the country's counties and areas ensures real conditions for the working people to fully enjoy all the rights envisaged in our Constitution, primarily the right to work, education, and culture.

We have schools in the languages of the nationalities. I would not like now to refer to statistics. However, in practice, all citizens who wish to study in their own mother tongue are able to do so. We have theaters in the languages of the various nationalities -- and it is known, for instance, that the Hungarian language theater in Cluj is often believed to be even better than the theater in Budapest.

We have press and literature in the languages of the nationalities. Even those who malevolently criticize Romania's policy regarding the nationality problem have to admit that the literary work of the writers of Hungarian nationality, for instance, is characterized by a very high level, including from a language point of view.

Therefore, I must state that the way certain Western newspapers talk about the nationality problem in Romania proves a lack of knowledge and sometimes even ill will, a fact that does no credit by any means to the respective press and journalists. Anyone who visits Romania -- and there are many -- is able to note that in its nationality policy, too, Socialist Romania can pride itself with what it has achieved, with true equality for all citizens in our country. It is therefore that I mentioned on various occasions that we would like other countries to also resolve the nationality problem as it has been resolved in Romania.

Question: Mr President, in your opinion what are the prospects of economic relations between Romania and Sweden?

Answer: We generally believe that relations between Romania and Sweden are positive. We have achieved broad economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation and we are actively cooperating at an international level to resolve the numerous complex problems, particularly the problem of disarmament, peace, and national independence. We believe that the level of the economies of the two countries -- of Romania and Sweden -- allows for a more intensive development of economic cooperation, and I am convinced that in the coming years we will achieve important progress in this field. As far as we are concerned, we are determined to do all we can in this respect.

In conclusion, I would like to extend, through your paper, best wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Swedish people.

ERA SOCIALISTA DISCUSSES NONINTERFERENCE

AU281335 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian NO 11 10 Jun 1983, pp 26, 27 and 28

[Victor Duculescu: "Noninterference in the Internal Affairs of Other States -- A Requirement of Peace and International Cooperation" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] In an era of profound national and social changes and of great unrest and contradictions, when at a world level the policy of the assertion and consolidation of people's independence is indomitably confronting the old imperialist tendency toward zones and spheres of influence, the observance of the fundamental norms of international relations is of essential importance.

At the RCP National Conference Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the requirement of eliminating any practice that will harm peoples' sovereignty and independence and stated:

"It is necessary to completely stop the policy of force and diktat. It is necessary to unreservedly respect each people's right to choose the road of socio-economic development they desire. All states and, above all, great powers must assume the solemn obligation to be guided by and respect in international relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage." (Footnote 1) (Nicolae Ceausescu, Report to the RCP National Conference, 16-18 December 1982, Political Publishing House, p 64)

The Result of a Longstanding Historic Development

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, NONINTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES, IS THE RESULT OF A LONGSTANDING HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN WHICH THE CONCEPT OF "NONINTERFERENCE" FIRST MATERIALIZED AS A POLITICAL CONCEPT PROMOTED BY PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL FORCES AND THEN BECAME A BASIC LEGAL PRINCIPLE OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS SANCTIONED IN NUMEROUS TREATIES, AND PRIMARILY IN THE UN CHARTER.

From the very beginning the history of relations between states experienced numerous cases of intervention and interference in the domestic affairs of certain countries and peoples. In ancient times, interference in the domestic affairs of peoples in other continents than the European one -- wrongly reducing them to the role of "objects" of international law -- did not even constitute the subject of any theoretic arguments; the direct and brutal interference, often by force of arms, in the affairs of those countries was obviously not punished by any one. Colonial looting and the subjugation of certain "backward" peoples have never led to the condemnation of the old international law of nations who viewed themselves as "civilized" nations. Things were not better, however, in relations between large and small countries, even when the latter officially enjoyed the prerogatives of independence.

THE INTERFERENCE OF LARGE COUNTRIES IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF SMALLER OR WEAKER COUNTRIES CONSTITUTED THE RULE FOR THE ERA IN WHICH THE BALANCE OF FORCES BETWEEN GREAT POWERS WAS THE ONLY CRITERION TO DECIDE ON THE DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN A CERTAIN PART IN EUROPE OR IN THE WORLD.

To put it cynically, a number of politicians of past times justified the "right" to interference. Thus it was stated that interference is a "political action" and any state has the "right" to interfere in neighboring countries the moment there is a certain interest. Lord Castlereagh, a British politician, advocated the recognition of "any state's right to interfere when its immediate security or its essential interests would be seriously compromised by some other country's international transactions." (Footnote 2) (Quotation from Paul Fauchille, Traite de Droit International Public, Vol I, Part I, Paris, 1922, Rousseau and Co Publishing House, p 555) Proclaiming the principles of the "Holy Alliance," which obstinately opposed any kind of revolutionary movement and tried to preserve "monarchic lawfulness," Metternich stressed that "sovereigns have declared that by respecting the rights and independence of any legitimate power, they will view any purported reform by rebellion or open force as null from a legal point of view and void of the principles that constitute the public law of Europe." (Footnote 3) (Ibid p 556)

Thus, it is not surprising that a number of politicians, who initially accepted the principle of noninterference under the influence of the general political climate of the balance of force between the great powers, then revised their opinions without any pangs of conscience. From this point of view, Chateaubriand's position is significant: Interference or noninterference constitutes an absolutist or liberal childishness with which no thinking brain will become entangled. There are no exclusive principles in politics: One interferes or does not interfere as one's own interests may dictate. (Footnote 4) (Ibid)

Contrary to practice that attempted to justify the perpetuation of foreign interference, there emerged early enough, however, opinions trying to legitimate and substantiate the requirement of recognizing each people's right to independently decide their destiny, opinions that consequently demanded that any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of other states be banned.

The ideologists of the ascending bourgeois class fighting feudalism resorted to the principle of noninterference in order to reject the pressures from foreign countries and the attempts to use force to restore the old order.

THE ASSERTING OF NONINTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES AND PEOPLES WAS DIRECTLY CORRELATED WITH THE RECOGNITION OF THE IDEA OF THE STATES' SOVEREIGNTY, FROM THE OBSERVANCE OF WHICH NECESSARILY EMERGES THE REQUIREMENT TO HAMPER ANY FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF A PEOPLE AND TO ENSURE THEIR FREE CHOICE OF THEIR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM. Initially stated in the works of well-known doctrinarians of the 17th and 18th century, such as Wolf, Pufendorf and Vattel, and included in the documents of the French Revolution Convention of 1973, the principle of noninterference in peoples' domestic affairs from its very "birth" was to experience hostility from a European system based on ignoring the interests of people and on the balance of forces between the great powers of that time.

It is, therefore, no accident that the ideologistis of the French Revolution, as well as those of the American one, highly valued the principle of noninterference. The confrontation between the advocates of the "right to interference" and the advocates of the principle of noninterference has finally ended through the general recognition of the idea that a country must not interfere -- regardless of reason or motivation -- in the internal affairs of another state. A number of international documents have appeared, including political doctrines, that have substantiated noninterference as a basic principle of interstate relations.

ALTHOUGH FORMALLY RECOGNIZED, THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERFERENCE HAS BEEN -- AND STILL IS -- PITTED AGAINST INNUMERABLE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE ENDEAVORS TO ESTABLISH IT AS A GUIDELINE IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS. Interventions have frequently occurred even after noninterference was recognized as a principle of international law. There have been attempts to demonstrate that legally, an intervention should not be condemned if it is "requested by the party involved," or if it is carried out to "defend" humanitarian values, to "save" one's own citizens, to "guarantee one's own security," or out of certain ideological or political affinities. The most varied pretexts have been claimed to demonstrate that a flagrant violation of international law, perpetrated by a certain state, is not an intervention, but in fact a "legal" and "permissible" act of international law. As the Yugoslav writer Cvijeto Job noted, 'intervention and interference in the internal affairs and foreign policy of independent states are, naturally, not a new phenomenon. Those who perpetrate them always find ample 'theories" and 'explanations' to justify and legalize them." (Footnote 5) (Cvijeto Job: La Non-Ingerence et la Non-intervention, in the "Revue de Politique Internationale," Vol XXXI, No 720, 5 Apr 1980, p 33)

On the other hand, it should be specified that while international denunciation of interventions has progressed -- of course, slowly and in the face of great opposition -- the methods of intervention changed, and in particular, have been diversified. Although reactions against the policy of intervention HAVE BEEN FREQUENT, INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER NATIONS HAVE DOMINATED AN ENTIRE HISTORICAL PERIOD; IN TIME, THE POLICY OF INTERVENTION HAS BEEN COMPLEMENTED BY THE USE AND THREAT OF FORCE, AND HAS DIRECTLY SERVED HEGEMONISTIC PURPOSES. The dark history of interventions is long and eventful. We all know about the counterrevolutionary attempts to interfere in the affairs of the young Soviet state, the abortive attempts to prevent the success of the Chinese revolution, the neocolonialist policy of "recovering" newly independent states, and so forth. Located as it was at the crossroads between great empires, the Romanian people have had to defend by themselves, with the determination and resolution that characterize them, their national independence and existence against countless attempts to interference in their internal affairs.

The Expression of a Policy Condemned by History

Despite the progress made in asserting the new principles of interstate relations, INTERNATIONAL LIFE HAS BEEN AND STILL IS AFFECTED BY VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONS: POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC, INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE, OPEN AND "VEILED" INTERVENTIONS, THROUGH THIRD PARTIES, AND SO FORTH."

The forms and methods of intervention have become increasingly varied and complex, geared in fact to the imperialist desire for domination and to the policy of establishing and redividing zones and spheres of influence and of maintaining certain countries and peoples -- especially from the "Third World -- within the orbit of certain big powers. Not only have interventions expanded and diversified, but they have increasingly acquired a purpose that their perpetrators have trouble dissimulating: namely that of continuing relations of domination and enslavement, of guaranteeing privileges secured in the past, and of preventing the social and national emancipation of peoples.

INTERVENTIONS HAVE THUS BECOME A PROBLEM THAT EXCEED THE STRICTLY JURIDICAL FRAMEWORK OF A PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THEY HAVE BECOME ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN THE SERVICE OF A POLICY CONDEMNED BY HISTORY, A POLICY WHICH, CONFRONTED WITH THE NEW REALITIES OF AN ERA IN CONTINUAL CHANGE, SEEKS TO GIVE PERMANENCE TO OBSOLETE RELATIONS, TO PERPETUATE OLD STRUCTURES, AND TO HALT THE PROGRESSIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION AND FULL ASSERTION OF ALL THE NATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

From the very beginning socialism -- the scientific and revolutionary ideology and the most progressive system elaborated through history by human thinking and practice -- resolutely condemned national oppression and all interference in the internal affairs of the nations. As Friedrich Engels stated, "viewed from an international angle, national independence appears as totally secondary, when in effect it constitutes the foundation of any international cooperation." (Footnote 6) (Marx, Engels, Lenin: On the National-International Relationship in the Socialist Revolution and Construction, Political Publishing House, 1976, p 33) The foreign policy documents of the socialist countries, their treaties, declarations, and joint communiques clearly sanction the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the states.

The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 5 January 1983 legitimately called attention to the fact that "the imperialist circles are promoting a policy of force, pressure, and dictate, of interference in internal affairs, violation of national independence and sovereignty, and of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence. They are striving to turn to their advantage any disagreements or complications emerging in interstate relations, and any difficulties in which various peoples may find themselves." (Footnote 7) (SCINTEIA No 12557 of 7 Jan 1983)

The methods used to carry out the policy of intervention to the detriment of sovereign states and peoples, are naturally, very varied, and are of course determined by factors such as historical context, balance of forces, accentuation or attenuation of international contradictions. Among those methods, PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS ARE MILITARY INTERVENTIONS, OR INTERVENTIONS PLAINLY DESIGNED TO COMPEL CERTAIN COUNTRIES OR PEOPLES TO ACT AGAINST THEIR OWN SOVEREIGNTY. As a rule, military interventions are aimed at keeping antipopular governments connected to foreign circles in power, and at generating friction among countries belonging to the same area in order to pave the way for foreign "mediation." PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS IS THE METHOD OF SENDING TROOPS TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN ADVISERS AND EXPERTS WITH DECISIONMAKING POWERS ON IMPORTANT MATTERS THAT ARE THE PREROGATIVE OF EACH SOVEREIGN STATE, FOREIGN MILITARY BASES ON THE TERRITORY OF OTHER COUNTRIES, ATTEMPTS TO INVOLVE OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE ARMS RACE AND IN MILITARY ALLIANCES, AND SO FORTH.

Military interventions are carried out in various parts of the world. AMONG THE FORMS THEY MAY ASSUME IS THE FORM OF INVOLVING COUNTRIES FROM THE "THIRD WORLD" IN MILITARY BLOCS, OF CREATING RELATIONS OF DEPENDENCE ON ARMS SUPPLIERS, AND OF DRAWING SMALL COUNTRIES WITHIN THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF A BIG POWER WHEN THEY ARE PERCEIVED TO BE OF A STRATEGIC VALUE.

CURRENTLY, MILITARY INTERVENTIONS ARE TENDING TO BECOME THE MAJOR AND MOST BRUTAL FORM OF INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN STATES. It is in particular small and medium-sized and developing countries who fall prey to such interventions while involved in securing complete political independence. Military interventions may begin with the simple dispatch of advisers and experts and end with the deployment of considerable military troops, but they all serve the same purpose: TO LEND PERMANENCE TO AN OBSOLETE TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TO FORCIBLY KEEP OTHER NATIONS UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE BIG POWERS. As the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, observed: "Whatever the level of development of some African countries, the criminal military interventions that occur here and there against the will of our peoples demonstrate that none of them is proof against attack, aggression, and provocations from the imperialists." (Footnote 8) (Anthology: African Political Thinking; Political Publishing House, 1982, p 199)

The Anachronistic Tendency To Maintain Forms of Dependence

No less dangerous for national sovereignty are economic interventions designed to perpetuate relations of neocolonialist domination and to maintain, albeit in new forms, the relations of dependence dating back to past eras. The president of the Republic of Djibouti, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, noted in this respect: "Each, in its zone of influence, would like to continue trading in goods, people, and arms. Each, in its zone of influence, would like to continue robbing instead of having commercial exchanges and cooperation. Each, in its zone of influence, wants to yield the power through a certain group or tribe, without any regard for the entire community of the people." (Footnote 9) (Ibid, p 124) Now, however, the young states and the new nations are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the old compromised methods of colonialist domination actually serve the interests of circles that are seeking to maintain their domination at any price and to prevent the free assertion of the peoples and their emancipation, and the establishment of economic and political relations based on independence. The former president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, Houari Boumediene, noted that "the desire to secure and defend their domination over world resources has always been at the root of the behavior of the big imperialist powers in the world. Under various historical forms, the colonialist and neocolonialist phenomenon never ceased to revolve around the issue of the strong seizing the world's resources to the detriment of the weak." (Footnote 10) (Ibid, p 38)

Economic intervention, evidently with obvious political implications, also occurs in the relations among developed capitalist countries. Such interventions have been and are frequent, and are predicated by the balance of economic and political forces among them. One example was the attempt to prevent the construction of the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline through "sanctions" against the western economic firms involved in that important objective. Looking back on that crisis, which profoundly affected the "Atlantic" relations, we find significant the reactions of politicians, reactions that undoubtedly reflected more than a mere "family quarrel" among Western partners; they reflected the desire of certain states to pursue an independent policy, without any foreign interference. In an interview carried by the LOS ANGELES TIMES, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external affairs, openly requested an end to the policy of "sanctions" in the matter of the Euro-Siberian pipe line, a request that he couched in the following terms:

"We regret that the balance among the members of the Atlantic alliance seems to be put in question due to the fact that its most powerful member has assumed for itself a special leadership right." Referring to the same problem, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said about "sanctions" that the "problem here is to ascertain whether a very powerful nation can prevent the implementation of contracts that already exist. I think that this is prejudicial." (Footnote 11) (LUMEA No 28/1982, p 15) More relevant than those statements by various officials is, of course, the Common Market's verbal note to the State Department, in which it described the respective measures as "violating international law."

ANOTHER FORM OF ECONOMIC INTERVENTION -- THIS TIME INDIRECT -- IS THE POLICY OF EXCESSIVE INTEREST RATES, A POLICY WHICH IS ESSENTIALLY NEOCOLONIALIST. By putting economically weaker states at a terrible disadvantage and forcing them to make serious economic efforts, this policy in effect constitutes a means of pressure and interference considerably affecting the rights and perogatives of sovereign states. Very relevant along this line are the views of former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who noted in a NEWSWEEK interview that "almost every government in the world is profoundly concerned about the high rates of interest... unemployment figures in the world are too high, and that is mainly due to the difficulties posed by excessive interest rates." (Footnote 12) [LUMEA No 31/1982, p 11)

OTHER FORMS OF INDIRECT ECONOMIC INTERVENTION ARE UNDOUBTEDLY RESTRICTIVE COMMERCIAL PRACTICES, DISCRIMINATIONS BASED ON THE SOCIAL OR POLITICAL SYSTEM OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL COMPANIES, UNEQUAL EXCHANGES, ETC.; ALL THE ABOVE METHODS COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER TO UNDERMINE THE ECONOMY OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES, ESTABLISH RELATIONS OF DEPENDENCE, AND PERPETUATE GAPS AND THE FLAGRANT ECONOMIC DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES.

Another version of the methods of intervention in the internal affairs of other states is perhaps the PRACTICE OF DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION. In such cases, a certain country -- usually a big one -- impudently makes direct remarks about the policy of another country, and tries to influence its behavior.

Diplomatic pressures -- increasingly frequent, unfortunately -- are resolutely rejected by an increasing number of states that wish to maintain their independent policy and to build a socioeconomic system meeting their national interests and aspirations. Diplomatic intervention is profoundly contrary to international law. It is reminiscent of the "gunboat language" and of the practices of eras in which only the big chancelleries had the right to decide the policies of some countries or peoples. Currently, A PARTICULAR THREAT IS POSED BY INTERVENTIONS SEIZING UPON THE SITUATION OF CERTAIN NATIONALITIES IN ORDER TO LEVEL TENDENTIOUS CRITICISM AT CERTAIN POLITICAL REGIMES AND AT INTERNAL JURIDICAL REGULATIONS IN THE COMPETENCE OF SOVEREIGN STATES. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "The problem of working people and of the population of other nationalities in one country or another must be solved by each state. We believe that other states should not interfere in the manner in which the nationality problem is dealt with in another country... It is the mission of the political and social forces of each country to solve internal problems, to ensure full equality -- national and social -- and to provide its citizens with the development conditions it favors." (Footnote 13) (SCINTEIA No 12642, 16 Apr 1983)

In our era, aside from the above interventions, "IDEOLOGICAL," "CULTURAL," AND OTHER SIMILAR INTERVENTIONS ARE GAINING IN VIRULENCE. VARIOUS DOCTRINES OR POLITICAL THEORIES ARE REITERATED WITH A VIEW TO MAINTAINING RELATIONS OF DEPENDENCE.

Attempts are made to cultivate certain "special relations" between independent states and their former colonial protectors. As the first president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, noted referring to the situation in Africa, "Exploitation in various forms has not disappeared, and neither have various, more or less pronounced forms of racial discrimination. Consequently, in such cases, liberation is not yet total. (Footnote 14) (African Political Thinking, p 49-50)

PARTICULARLY FREQUENT AT THIS POINT IN HISTORY ARE ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE CERTAIN FORMS OF INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNDER THE PRETEXT OF "DEFENDING" AND "RESPECT" FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Despite the existence of clear and precise international regulations, there are still claims that "the right to intervention" stems from the UN Charter itself, or that "international opposition to the violation of human rights implies intervention in internal affairs." There are also people who believe that the principle of nonintervention included in the UN Charter creates a certain "confusion." Other "doctrinaires" believe that the human rights policy is evidently an "internationalist" policy, since "an intelligent human rights policy does not and should not promote a moral position of nonintervention." One French author comes to the peremptory conclusion that "in this respect, the states are not barred from intervening, provided they do not use force." However, other promoters of "human rights" go as far as to defend certain "international intervention forces," which should act as commandoes on the territory of states "violating" such rights. It is obvious that ALL THESE THEORIES AND CONCEPTS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH EITHER THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND EQUITY, OR WITH A HUMANITARIAN POLICY; THEY ARE IN FACT AIMED AT ERODING THE PREROGATIVES OF SOVEREIGN STATES, ABOLISHING SOVEREIGNTY, GENERALIZING AND LEGITIMIZING THE "RIGHT TO INTERVENTION" AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, AND EVADING THE LEGAL NORMS AND PRINCIPLES THAT MUST GUIDE INTERSTATE RELATIONS.

As a form of "ideological" interference one can also mention the attempt by certain states to impose their economic or social pattern on other countries, the tendencies of certain chancelleries to pose an "arbitrators" or "judges" of the policy promoted by other governments, and the tendencies to hold the idea that the only model of economic or social development would be the one of the country promoting that idea and so forth. When the ideological confrontation that is taking place at a world level is an expression of the struggle between the two diametrically opposed tendencies of the current international situation, the policy of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries -- irrespective of the form in which this is taking place -- is more and more revealed as a weapon placed in the service of those circles that try to perpetuate relations of domination and to stimulate conflicts and mistrust among peoples.

The Cornerstone of Building a New International Order

It is a particularly revealing fact that in our era numerous political forces of the most varied orientation, and primarily newly independent states, small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, which are promoting new relations and new principles in interstate relations, are rising against the policy of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. In this context, the "Political Declaration" adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Delhi in spring this year also stresses the need for strictly respecting the principle of "noninterference and nonintervention in the domestic and foreign affairs of countries," by specifying that the "violation of that principle by any country would not be justified, no matter what circumstances, and would be absolutely unacceptable." (Footnote 15) (SCINTEIA No 12614 of 15 March 1983)

SOCIALIST ROMANIA GREATLY VALUES THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF COUNTRIES AS A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. In the concept of Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the recognition of that principle is a natural consequence of nations' independence and sovereignty and their full equality of rights requires the refraining from any interference in the domestic and foreign affairs by other countries as a natural corollary to the existence and individuality of subjects of international law.

NONINTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF COUNTRIES IS AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION FOR THEIR COOPERATION UNDER CONDITIONS OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND EQUALITY OF RIGHTS THUS FACILITATING THE ASSERTION OF EACH PEOPLE'S POTENTIAL AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXTENSIVE EXCHANGE OF MATERIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES THAT IS TAKING PLACE AT A WORLD LEVEL. The observance of the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of countries becomes more and more a true conditions for peace and international cooperation; this rule of international conduct is acquiring the scope of a political, legal and ethical principle of conduct of nations in their relations with each other. IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BASIC TRANSFORMATIONS THAT MUST TAKE PLACE AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, THE OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERFERENCE BECOMES A CORNERSTONE OF ESTABLISHING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER AND OF BUILDING A WORLD OF PEACE AND TRUST. There are enough reasons that explain why this principle has constantly been included into international documents signed by Romania and that our country has firmly promoted it in all its foreign policy actions.

THE ABOLITION OF THE POLICY OF DOMINATION, OF THE ZONES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES CONDITION NONINTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE. "The big power policy, the policy of hegemonism and interference, in any form, in the domestic affairs of small and medium-sized countries must be stopped. The interests of world cooperation require that economic pressure and sanctions should be eliminated and that the principles of equality and equity in interstate relations be constantly respected," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the party national conference of December 1982. (Footnote 16) (Nicolae Ceausescu, Report to the RCP National conference, 16-18 December 1982, p 64)

The requirements of international cooperation call for the firm application of the norms of the law and of equity in relations among nations, for the triumph of the great humanist values of peace and independence, and for a new, better, and more just world firmly based on respect for each people's dignity and sovereignty and on respect for their inalienable right to independently decide on their destiny.

RCP CC PLENUM CALLS SUMMIT 'REAL STARTING POINT'

AU301913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/6/1983 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP took place in Bucharest on June 29-30, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The participants debated and endorsed the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfilment of the single national plan of Romania's socio-economic development in the first half of 1983 and the measures to be taken for the integral fulfilment of the 1983 plan.

They examined and endorsed the programme on the firm application of the principles of worker self-management and self-administration, the improvement of the economic and financial mechanism, of the system of labour remuneration and remuneration rise, and also endorsed a resolution which will be released.

Analyzed and endorsed during the proceedings was the national programme for ensuring safe and stable productions by increasing the productive potential of the soil, by a better organization and unitary employment of the farm lands, of the country's entire area, and by works of irrigation on some 55-60 per cent of the arable land, of draining and fighting soil erosion.

The plenary meeting established a package of measures and decided the foundation of a national command, under President Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership, which will coordinate the whole activity of mobilization of the forces and means for the carrying through of this programme.

The plenum decided that the programme be submitted for debate and endorsement to the Grand National Assembly.

Debating the account on the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of some European socialist countries, the plenary meeting fully approved of and highly assessed the activity deployed by Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting, highlighting Romania's constructive position vis-a-vis the major and complex issues facing mankind. The Central Committee fully agreed to the assessment made by the RCP general secretary of the worsening of the international relations, of the further mounting of tension which show first of all in the unprecedented increase of the arms race.

Reiterating Socialist Romania's position, the plenary meeting highlighted that she always declared steadily for halting the emplacement of the new nuclear missiles, for the reduction and withdrawal of the ones in place, for an agreement on the complete elimination of the medium-range nuclear weapons as a first stage on the road to freeing the continent of any type of nuclear weapons.

It was stressed that everything possible should be done for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting this summer so that it should lead to the convening, in a short period of time, of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe. The need was emphasized for intensified efforts towards creating zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, in northern Europe and in other parts of the continent, as a first step towards building a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

The plenary meeting assessed that the Joint Declaration of the Moscow meeting participating countries was a real starting point to halting the current dangerous course of events in Europe, and initiating effective negotiations with the NATO member states on the prevention of a nuclear war, on disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the safeguarding of peace and security, and expressed the wish of the participating countries to cooperate on fully equal terms and on the basis of mutual respect, in the interest of their progress and welfare, of understanding, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Unanimously approving the activity of the Romanian delegation, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, at the Moscow meeting, the plenary meeting powerfully reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the government and of the entire Romanian people to strengthen the solidarity with the socialist countries, with all states, with the progressive forces everywhere in the struggle for preventing the war, a nuclear catastrophe, for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, for ensuring the people's and the nations' fundamental right to peace, to a free and dignified existence.

RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings of plenary meeting.

UNCTAD EXTENDED TO PREPARE FINAL DOCUMENT

LD301024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG) -- The sixth session of UNCTAD, which opened in Belgrade's Sava Centre 24 days ago, has been extended for another day to enable additional efforts to be made for the most successful conclusion of this meeting.

According to the original schedule, UNCTAD was to close today. This has proved very hard to achieve during the last few days because of difficulties in formulating the concluding document. The difficulties occured because the differences in the positions of the industrially developed and developing countries had not been eliminated. A number of working groups and commissions are working intensively at the Sava Centre today on the editing of final drafts and adjustment of positions.

Agreements Reached

LD302004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG) -- Agreement has been reached on ten or so resolutions so far at the 6th session of UNCTAD, and, thus, they are sure to be adopted at the closing plenary session Friday afternoon.

It should be immediately added, however, that the questions on which views were coordinated were no major stumbling blocks in negotiations between the developed countries and the developing countries at this session. This means that the key-questions still stand open, although ten or so hours have been left until the closing plenary session.

Up to now, stands have been coordinated on resolutions dealing with transfer of technology to the developing countries and with development of technology in the Third-World countries and cooperation among the developing countries, then on the world's trade centre, aid to Lebanon, Yemen and the Sudan-Sahel region countries, with the least developed countries and with negotiations on concluding an international agreement on wheat.

The resolution of a common fund for financing commodity stocks can almost be taken as coodinated too.

Consensus was also reached on resolutions on developing island countries and on landlocked countries. These resolutions, however, do not go beyond the framework of decisions taken at earlier gatherings on the same questions.

Returning Ministers Met

LD301421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG) -- President of UNCTAD-6 Lazar Mojsov had a consultative meeting here this morning (Thursday) with all government ministers who had returned to Belgrade for the session. The participants included FRG Minister of Economic Otto Graf Lanbsdorff, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, British Minister of State for Trade Paul Channon and others.

Agreement was reached on the need to stimulate work on adjusting the positions. A meeting of developing and developed countries' ministers was also held today. At it, efforts were made to bring the views on controversial issues closer together.

OSTOJIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

AU290942 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25/26 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to the SFRY, who briefed him on Soviet views on some issues in the sphere of international relations.

CSCE INITIATIVES BY SPAIN'S GONZALEZ PRAISED

LD301503 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG) -- To surmount the present standstill in activity of the CSCE, it is necessary that all 35 states participants in the meeting make further efforts in seeking of a way out of the present situation in order to create conditions for a successful completion of the three-year work of this important international conference.

Setting forth this Yugoslav stand, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs welcomed at the press conference today (Thursday) the recent action of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez toward surmounting of the crisis in work of the Madrid meeting and creating of conditions for its favourable completion on foundations of a revised draft concluding document of the neutral and non-aligned countries.

The Foreign Secretariat spokesman explained that it is also the content of a message which Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez sent to Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. The message, he specified, contains concrete proposals for seeking of a compromise in order that the CSCE meeting be successfully completed as soon as possible.

MARKOVIC ELECTED LCY CC PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT

LD301746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for a 1-year term. He was elected during today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the basis of the LCY statute and the standing order of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The presidium paid tribute to Mitja Ribicic for the success with which he had performed the duties of LCY Central Committee Presidium president during the past period and emphasized the need for still further intensification of the work of LC in the present socioeconomic situation. In this connection, the Presidium also considered its own responsibilities and obligations.

Additional preparations were made for tomorrow's session of the LCY Central Committee. The presidium will propose that in the latter half of July the Central Committee should discuss the synthesis of the program of economic stabilization and determine the tasks of the LC.

In connection with the preparations for one of the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium discussed the analysis of the realization of the political platform for the LCY's action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and fellowship in Kosovo.

Other questions within the Presidium's normal terms of reference were also discussed at the session.

The Presidium paid homage to the deceased revolutionary Sefket Maglajic with a minute of silence.

SAWPY VIEWS FOREIGN DEBTS, STABILIZATION

AU301805 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Summary] At its session today, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium mainly discussed the implementation of the economic policy for this year. Milutin Tijanic reports:

The analysis of socioeconomic development this year prepared by the Federal Executive Council provided the basis for discussion at the session. "In his introductory report at the session, Marjan Rozic called attention to the fact that the adopted tasks of economic policy are not being implemented in many spheres. He further noted that many power centers are exerting new pressures aimed at widening and strengthening statism and that some political factors too are succumbing to these pressures, demonstrating thereby in the best way that they have lost contact with the masses of the people and the real course of stabilization. Marjan Rozic expressed the view that, in political work, it is necessary to completely demystify everything concerning our country's obligations in regularly repaying its debts on schedule."

[Begin Rozic recording] "It is important for the Federal Executive Council and for the Socialist Alliance to clearly say that we really have extraordinarily large foreign commitments and that we must fulfill these commitments regularly. Today, Yugoslavia's debts amount to a little less than $20 billion, including $18.1 billion in the convertible currency area." These debts amount to about 36 percent of the social product. "We are against any kind of mystification of our foreign debts, all our commitments, and all the negotiations in which we are now engaged. We must demystify them and say openly what the situation is. And the situation is quite difficult. This must be stated so as not to cause any panic among people, but on the contrary, our people are aware of the fact that the fate of the country is in our hands." [end recording]

Speaking during the discussion, Franc Setinc stressed the importance of promoting cooperation between the individual parts of associated labor. "Although the working people engaged in direct production activities have understood the economic stabilization tasks long ago, even now they refuse to accept the fact that, in some communities, personal incomes have increased even as much as by 30 percent regardless of the results of work. Setinc said that, in Slovenia, there have been several work stoppages because of that, stoppages which expressed disagreement with these phenomena."

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also spoke at session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. He said among other things:

[Begin Dragan recording] "The Federal Executive Council has expressed its firm view both to the SFRY Assembly and the public that it is necessary to insist on all the basic goals and frameworks of the economic policy for this year. We have proposed no essential changes in this policy. On the contrary, we have already proposed certain supplementary measures, mechanisms, and instruments which are now passing through the assembly procedure. And we will propose some other measures, mechanisms, and instruments by the beginning of [word indistinct] which will be aimed at ensuring an even greater degree of radicalization in the coming months in implementing the already determined basic goals of the economic policy for this year." [end recording]

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDENT DISCUSSES AREA PROBLEMS

LD301955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Novi Sad 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Although the Slovene economy is the most developed in Yugoslavia, it is burdened by grave problems. Faster development of Yugoslavia is undoubtedly in the interest of Slovenia because we are mutually interdependent, Franc Setinc, president of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, said in his discussion last night with the Vojvodina journalists in Novi Sad.

Of the 800,000 employed in Slovenia today, Setinc said, every fifth worker is from another republic and the Province of Kosovo. There are between 120,000 and 150,000 such workers. The Slovene economy will need to employ workers from other parts of Yugoslavia for a long time, although there is the prospect of the insufficiently developed areas developing more rapidly, thus creating conditions for employment at home.

We are aware, Setinc observed, that the time is coming when we shall not be able to count on workers from other republics and this will require faster modernization of economic operations. Already, the situation is changing for other reasons as well. Recently, for instance, we employed some 15,000 workers from Kosovo every year, while this year only 5,000 due to reduced possibilities for new employment because of smaller investments and because of larger investments in the areas from where such workers came. It is expected that within three or four years the joint investments made by Slovenia and Kosovo will enable this province to open 5,000 new working posts. This will enable faster economic development in Kosovo and Slovenia as well as in other parts of Yugoslavia on the basis of joint interests and income relations.

Asked about the dissatisfaction among the employed Slovenes, Setinc said that, among other things, in recent months the personal incomes nominally increased by 18 percent while at the same time these incomes in some other areas of the country increased by between 35 and 40 per cent. By this, Setinc said, we do not wish to accuse anyone but the people do wonder how it is possible to increase personal incomes where less is produced and exported? In Slovenia, there were work stoppages (strikes) and the main reasons for dissatisfaction were low personal incomes, unsettled relations, interruption of production and compulsory annual leave due to the shortage of raw materials. We know these reasons and we have to be well organized to keep the situation under control and influence the outcome of possible conflicts in a positive way.

Speaking about nationalism in Yugoslavia and Slovenia which is "raising its head", Setinc was asked about the manifestations of this nationalism in Slovenia. He said: Nationalism is mainly fed by unfavorable material conditions and socioeconomic relations. He recalled that Kardelj warned about the existence of three dangerous and potential sources of nationalism: bourgeoisie, different level of development and the results of bureaucratic centralism and unitarianism. Setinc considers that these three sources also exist in Slovenia although there is very little room for bourgeois nationalism. The nationalists are exploiting people's dissatisfaction which is due to administrative phenomena, lack of "clear accounts" in the relations and so on. The nationalists are attacking the LC of Slovenia Central Committee and the LCY, accusing the LC of Slovenia of not paying sufficient attention to the interests of the Slovene people. They are attacking the LCY with absurd arguments saying it has not managed to solve a single fundamental question. It is known, however, that the LCY and the LC of Slovenia had the historic initiative in their hands and that they have solved many important questions or offered good solutions.

The nationalists and clericalists, Setinc recalled, tried to exploit for their purposes the question of purity and beauty of the Slovene language, reproaching the League of Communists and other organized forces of society for allegedly not caring enough about this. You know, however, Setinc said, that the SAWP of Slovenia was the one which undertook social action in keeping with positive and Marxist principles in favor of sound development of the language and against the abuse of the language and questions which have nothing to do with it. The Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia determined the directions of social action for greater caring and responsibility of every person in the struggle for a sound development of the language.

MACEDONIAN SESSION ADDRESSES NATIONALISM

LD291906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Skopje, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee is taking place in Skopje today. The session, which is chaired by Krste Markovski, is discussing the implementation of the LCY political platform on Kosovo and the consolidation of the brotherhood and unity and equality between the Macedonian nation and the nationalities who live in the Macedonian SR.

The Albanian and Turkish nationalities as a constituent subject of Macedonia take part, on an equal footing, in all the segments of our socialist self-management socioeconomic and political system, noted Risto Dzunov, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee presidium. In the areas where these nationalities have represented a majority of the population during the past 10 years, the social product has been growing faster than in the republic as a whole and a network of health organizations has been developed both in the cities and in the countryside. However, the very high rampant [stihijski] Albanian nationality population growth represents a social, economic and health problem, manipulated by nationalistic elements, and for this reason a comprehensive social activity for family planning must be pursued

Good conditions have been established for the development of education and culture. Over 95,000 pupils study in the Albanian language in the 8-year primary schools today. The number of students from the ranks of nationality members is growing constantly: In 1950 there were 18 Albanian students and 15 Turkish students, while in 1981 almost 2,500 students of Albanian and over 500 students of Turkish nationality studied in Macedonia.

Honest and comprehensive information of the public in the Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish languages has been ensured through a ramified system of information in Macedonia, stressed Dzunov. This important task is being carried out by republican information media, Skopje radio and TV programs and by transmissions in the languages of the nationalities, as well as by informatio centers in the municipalities, children's papers in the Albanian and Turkish languages, and by magazines for social, scientific and cultural and literary problems -- JEHONA in Albanian and SESLER in Turkish.

Speaking of the exacerbation in international relations, Dzunov stressed that the successful solution of the material basis and of other social conditions for a comprehensive development of nationalities in itself is insufficient to bring about harmonious relations in our community. Obviously simultaneous struggle is essential against nationalism and chauvinism as the most conservative and most reactionary ideology, for which reason the membership of the Macedonian LC must be constantly trained so that the origins and causes of Albanian nationalism and irredentism can be realized thoroughly in the ensuing period and an even more vigorous fight conducted against their protagonists.

In the intensive sociopolitical activity, especially in the ranks of the LC, problems have been manifested which previously had not been clearly differentiated and realized and which have a political negative influence, said Dzunov. One of these problems is the unacceptable and damaging action, tinted with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, by the people who have been amending the surnames of the pupils from the ranks of Macedonian Muslims, Romanies and Turks. These manifestations were noticed at the time of the population census in 1971 and 1981. Their aim was to distort the picture of the national membership of the nations, nationalities and ethnic groups in Macedonia.

Because of the indoctrination of a section of the young generation from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, the LC of Macedonia must become even more involved in the ideopolitical and educational work with them. Youg people must be clearly told that socialist self-management relations are incompatible with nationalistic hatred and prejudice.

We are sensitive to every kind of nationalism and irredentism and are consequently not indifferent to the cooling of relations between Macedonians and members of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, Dzunov went on, which emerged to a certain extent and in individual environments during the unrest in Kosovo. This is why we must be involved in every way in the struggle against any activity that could lead to isolationism and creation of barriers on a nationalist basis and to the creation of an atmosphere favorable to the enforced emigration of individual peoples and nationalities. In this context, the Macedonian LC is extending heavy support to the Kosovo LC and the Serbian LC in their struggle to restore healthy conditions in the province.

The LC must devote particular attention to education and culture, an area in which considerable shortcomings are still to be found, such as problems of providing children of the nationalities with elementary education and of the effectiveness of elementary and secondary education. Dzunov also talked about teaching the Macedonian language in those schools where children are taught in the language of a nationality and described this manner of teaching as inadequate. The knowledge of the Macedonian language is not a matter of a formal legalistic nature, but is of primary importance for being able to live together and deriving other basic values from living together. It is indispensable to create the climate and conditions necessary for learning the non-mother tongue and for bilingual education in nationally mixed environments.

Because of the fact that the manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were pronounced in the sphere of culture, the LC should continue to overcome through its action the [words indistinct] treatment of national culture, elitism, monopolism and bureaucracy in culture, Dzunov underlined. He also noted that the programs of those publishers in Macedonia who publish books in Albanian and Turkish does not contain a sufficient number of titles on the history of the national liberaton struggle, publicism, Marxist criticism, social and other academic fields and omits a large number of books for general reading. Omissions of this kind do not make it possible to keep abreast of the achievements made in this cultural sphere.

Dzunov then spoke about the basic lines of the LC's ideopolitical action and other organized socialist forces in the area of intranational relations. In this connection he stressed the responsibility borne both by the majority of people and the nationalities for the feeling of fellowship and intensified communications between all of them and strengthening their mutual ties and consolidating their individual and common positions.

At the end of his report Dzunov dwelt on the development of relations between Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo whose economies depend on each other in the areas of industry, energy, transportation and so forth. We can achieve much more by means of a long-term orientation toward close economic cooperation. This relationship should develop as a result of planned and programmed action and the development of individual industrial branches should be so adjusted as to enable us to make the best use of our mutual comparative advantages for our activities on domestic and foreign markets.

In the discussion in which 15 or so speakers took part, it was stated that great-Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Macedonia have been prevented from being active publicly, in an organized manner and in larger numbers. The remaining enemies, those who have not been unmasked and exposed during the past period, are changing tactics, but their strategy and goals remain the same. All the speakers in the discussion were unanimous in expressing the view that the Albanian nationality, as well as the Macedonian people and other nationalities, bear a great responsibility in the present situation for the suppression of the irredentists.

Speakers pointed out that the continuity of irredentism can be traced back to earlier periods, in particular to the period of the fascist occupation of our country, when such organizations as the Ballists tried to seize part of the Yugoslav territory populated among others by the Albanian nationality and thus achieve their dream of "greater Albania."

We did not fully settle our accounts with them at that time or later. Most irredentists come from the strata of society that used to follow the line of the Ballist organization and from similar strata. However, the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, the same as during the national liberation war, rejects, together with the Macedonian people, all such claims and foreign ideology and continues to follows Tito's path, the path of brotherhood and unity and of Yugoslav fellowship. This nationality needs no concern from Enver Hoxha and Albania, Azem Zulficari stressed during the discussion.

In the forthcoming period, the Macedonian LC must still move actively strive for the unmasking of the greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism and of the protagonists of these phenomena. It is proposed to continue and to strengthen the struggle in the base of all sociopolitical structures in order to uproot this evil. The communists, Macedonian, Albanian and those belonging to other nations and nationalities, must be in the front ranks of this action. It was assessed that in the future the youth organization, too, must pay greater attention to the youth problems because the enemy is exploiting our economic and other difficulties to spread its nationalist and chauvinist ideology.

The historic science must reject all unscientific products of the greater-Albanian nationalism. The history of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia and Yugoslavia cannot be interpreted from irredentist positions because this nationality is an integral and constituent part of our community. It is necessary to cast away everything that aims at artificially separating the Albanian nationality from the Macedonian nation and other nations and nationalities. The elements that have been linking us through centuries must receive their proper place. The scientific institutions of this republic must study the history of this nationality from the point of view of common life and fate. The education system must give preference to those teachers who support the further strengthening and deepening of the fellowship and must reject all those who are hostile to our socialist self managing community. We cannot and must not compromise with the protagonists of nationalist phenomena.

The discussion highlighted the results achieved in places where the Macedonian nation and other nationalities live side by side with members of the Albanian nationality. Among several positive examples, special emphasis was put on the Pirok village where the textile industry "Teteks" of Tetovo opened a new factory which has employed over 300 women of Albanian nationality.

Several participants in the discussion emphasized that the Albanian nationality has become aware that knowledge of the Macedonian language is of the greatest importance to the members of this nationality in order to achieve greater ability to communicate and greater work mobility. At the same time, it is increasingly realized that those who have to communicate at work with members of other nations and natinalities should master Albanian and Turkish languages to a sufficient degree.

The question of the flag of the Albanian nationality in the Macedonia and Yugoslavia as a whole was also discussed at this session. It was said that the Albanian nationality should have its flag but that it should also embody the symbols of our fellowship. The flag of this nationality in Macedonia should have the symbols of the Macedonia nation as well as the Yugoslav symbol.

The place and position of Macedonians who became Muslims was also discussed. It was pointed out that it is a historic fact that during the Ottoman empire there was various pressure in Macedonia to covert people to Islam. However, neither centuries nor unparalled pressures made any essential difference to the Macedonians who became Muslims and they did not forget their Macedonian language, origin, cultural traditions and consciousness. In the past few decades, these Macedonians were often the target of the greatest-Albanian nationalists who tried to separate them from the others.

Hisen Ramadani, as well as other participants in the discussion, emphasized that the birth rate has become a great problem for the Albanian nationality, as well as for the Yugoslav community, because it undermines the economic and social stability of society.

In his closing speech, Krste Markowski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee emphasized that in the municipalities with a multinational population the question of equality and fellowship must above all be solved parallel with the economic problems. Main attention must be paid to employment and to encouraging economic activities that will provide existence for the greatest number of people. In this respect, he emphasized that the greatest attention must be paid to the further development of the insufficiently developed municipalities in the Republic -- Tetovo, Gostivar and Kicevo -- which have the largest number of members of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities. Markovski pointed out the importance of the development of delegate relations, with greater participation of the members of nationalities as well as with their inclusion in the LC and greater ideopolitical training of young people, especially of the Albanian nationality. He considers that opportunism exists in this respect in some environments.

Markovski devoted part of his speech to the emancipation of Albanian women, especially in the countryside. He advocated creating better conditions for their employment and inclusion in the sociopolitical work. The participation of women of the Albanian nationality is not sufficient only in the villages but also in the towns. Markovski emphasized that it is necessary to solve the cadre policy and that more numbers of the Albanian and Turkish nationality should be included in various bodies. He advocated a reform of university education, ensuring greater participation by students of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities, especially from workers' and peasant environments.